REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,886.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
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Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	,, 2 8
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
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In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—RUPEES 2.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "CASHMERE," 1,082 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander P. Corros, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 16th May 1874, at 4 P.M.

May 1874.		May 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	16	Leaves Tuticorin	24
,, Rutnagiri	17	,, Colombo	25
,, Vingoria	17	,, Galle	26
,, Goa	18	,, Negapatam	29
,, Carwar	18	,, Pondicherry	30
,, Mangalore	19	June	
,, Cannanore	20	,, Madras	1
,, Tellicherry	20	,, Coconada	3
,, Calicut	21	,, Vizagapatam	4
,, Beypore	21	,, Bimlipatam	4
,, Narrakal	22	,, Gopaulpore	5
,, Cochin	22	,, False Point	7
,, Alleppy	22	Arrives at CALCUTTA	8

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritimes Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,359 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. B. GAVIN, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 22nd May, 1874, at 2 P.M.

May 1874.		June 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	22	Leave BUSREH	10
,, Kurrachee	26	,, Mahomerah	10
,, Guadur	27	,, Fao	10
,, Muscat	29	,, Kuweit	10
,, Bunder Abbas	31	,, Bahrein	12
,, Linga	June 2	,, Lingah	15
,, Bahrein	4	,, Bunder Abbas	16
,, Bushire	4	,, Muscat	18
,, Fao	6	,, Guadur	20
,, Mahomerah	6	,, Kurrachee	23
Arrive BUSREH	7	Arrive BOMBAY	26

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. HUTCHESON, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 15th May 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 23rd May.

THE s.s. PALERMO, 1230 Tons Register, has excellent accommodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th April 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To Leave about 23rd May.)

THE fine s. s. HUTTON, 2,340 Tons, F. W. HODGES, Commander, belonging to Messrs. Jesch Heald & Co., has accommodation of a superior description in a Saloon built on deck, for first-class passengers only, and is fitted with a Ladies' Sal on, Smoking-room, Bath-rooms, Ice-house, and Punkahs. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st April 1874.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 25TH MAY.

THE new Steamer "SOUTH TYNE," 1,519 Tons, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, built specially for the East India Trade, with Cabins on deck, having accommodation for Twenty Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Liverpool	Rs. 500
To Suez	300
To Malta	400

exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th May 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. BUBATTINO & Co., G. NOSI, and BOMBAY THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, of each month.

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines. Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY :—

"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st June 1874.

"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st July 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

THE Undersigned are prepared to receive TENDERS for REPAIRS to the Ship "MARABUT-LESHWUR" not later than noon on FRIDAY. The Survey Report may be seen on application at their Office. The Undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

VAUGHAN-JONES, "STANDARD" GINGER BRANDY AND ORANGE BITTERS.

Qualities as supplied to the Gold Coast Expedition.

These celebrated Cordials are the "very things" for hot climates.

Manufactured and bottled under REVENUE INSPECTION in London, and protected to Consumers by New Style Capsule. The Celebrated "STANDARD" CHERRY BRANDY, &c. to be had of all Dealers, and Wholesale (only) at

5, WATER LANE, LONDON.

Ask for VAUGHAN-JONES.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 18th May, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. DELHI, (2,173 Tons, and 400 H.P.,) Captain G. LEE, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labeled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th May 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 18th May 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. VENETIA, (2,726 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain W. C. ARGOUS, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brok-rage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 15th May.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th May 1874.

EXTRA STEAMER TO LONDON.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

THE P. & O. S. N. Company will DESPATCH the Steam-ship CHINA (2,010 Tons, and 420 H. P.,) as an EXTRA STEAMER to LONDON on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant.

For Freight and Passage apply to

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th May 1874.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

NOTICE.—The STEAM FERRY to ALIBAUGH will be CLOSED for the MONSOON from the 15th instant.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

13th May 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. ARIEL, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and counter-signature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Ariel.

Bombay, 12th May 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 13, Apollo Street—

A lot of Clothing, the property of an European Tailor, closing up his business, consisting of alpaca, Cashmere and Merino coats, linen duck, lady's and gentlemen's Guernsey, frocks, white and coloured counterpanes, Railway rugs, paper and linen collars, silk pugrees, coloured and white pocket handkerchiefs, caps, grey and white socks and stockings, red, green, blue, and buff colour velvet, silk and elastic shoe lace, toilet vinegar, lavender water cakes of patrolian and glycerine soap, &c., &c.

Also, blackwood carved furniture, comprising blackwood carved round table, dressing, wash-hand, camp and writing tables, cupboard, chest of drawer, clothes presses, sofa and reclining couches, arms and without arm chairs, meat safe, iron panelled benches, dispense tables, &c., &c.

Also grey and coloured piece goods, such as shirtings, T. cloth, madapollams, jaconets, scarfs, dhoties, chints, &c., &c.

200 dozen Bail flavoured best Portwine by Messrs. Payne and Co., No. 2 grapes.

THE ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE of the Surplus Stock of Messrs. Soondy and Co., at their Shop in Hummum Street.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. have received instructions from Messrs. Soondy and Co., to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., at their shop in Hummum Street, Fort, the surplus stock and sample consignment goods, consisting of opera glasses, magnetic machines, plated ware, fancy jewellery, musical boxes, concertinas, pianos, oliographs, pictures, mouldings, stationery cases, cash boxes, bicycles, and a variety of other articles, &c.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
(Suit No. 77 of 1874.)

Sorabjee Nanabhoy Guzder ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Rustomjee Nanabhoy Gunder ..... Defendant.

In pursuance of an order made in this suit by the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley on the nineteenth day of March last, and under instructions given by Mr. Sorabjee Nanabhoy Guzder, by virtue of his authority as executor of the last Will and Testament of the late Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Guzder, as affirmed by an Order of the High Court made in the matter of the Indian Trustee Act 1866, and in the matter of the Will of the said Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Guzder, deceased, on the Thirteenth day of May instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction, on the premises, if not previously disposed of by private contract, commencing on THURSDAY, the 21st day of May instant, at four p.m., the following valuable properties situate at Mazagon :—

Lot No. 1

All that piece or parcel of Government vacant ground, situated at Mazagon, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 81135 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by the house of Mr. Narrayen Wassodew, on the south by the new proposed road, on the east by the 4th Moozavurpaccady Road, and on the west by Lot No. 2.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Government vacant ground, situated at Mazagon, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 1016 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by the house of Merwanjee Manockjee Setna, on the south by the new proposed road, on the east by Lot No. 1, and on the west by Lot No. 3.

Lot No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of Government vacant ground, situated at Mazagon, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 818 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by the house of Merwanjee Manockjee Setna, on the south by the new proposed road, on the east by Lot No. 2, and on the west by the bungalow of the late Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Guzder, which is assessed by the Municipal Collector under No. 10.

Lot No. 4.

All that piece or parcel of Government vacant ground situated at Mazagon, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 1042 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by the said new proposed road, on the south by Lot No. 7, on the east by the Moozavurpaccady road, and on the west by Lot No. 5.

Lot No. 5.

All that piece or parcel of Government vacant ground, situated at Mazagon, in the sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 1 593 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by the new proposed road, on the south partly by Lot No. 7 and partly by the large bungalow of the late Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Guzder, on the east by Lot No. 4, and on the west by the bungalow and compound now in the occupation of Mr. Dadabhoy Rustomjee Banajee.

Lot No. 6.

All that piece or parcel of Government vacant ground situated at Mazagon in the sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 1,671 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by the Agiary, on the south by the bungalow and compound now in the occupation of Mr. Dadabhoy Rustomjee, on the east by the said new proposed road, and on the west by the Nawab's Tank.

Lot No. 7.

All that piece or parcel of Government vacant ground, situated at Mazagon, in the sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 1,410 square yards or there-bouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by Lots No 4, and 5, on the south by the property of the Portuguese Church, on the east by 4th Moozavurpaccady road, and on the west by the large bungalow before referred to.

Lot No. 8.

All that piece or parcel of Government ground with the bungalow and cook-room standing thereon, situated at Mazagon in the sub-district of Mandvee, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 10, containing by admeasurement 2,635 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by the property of Merwanjee Manockjee Setna, and the Nawab's Tank Road, on the south by the new proposed road, on the east by Lot No. 3, and on the west by the new proposed road.

Lot No. 9.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement and bungalow, cookroom, and stable standing thereon, situated at Mazagon, in the Subdistrict of Mandvee, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No 8, containing by admeasurement 3,101 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—on the north by the Lot No. 8, on the south by the small bungalow of the late Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Guzder, which is assessed by the Municipal Collector under No. 9, on the east by Lot No. 5, and on the west by the Chinar Ranoojee St eet.

Lot No. 10.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement, and bungalow, cookroom and stable standing thereon, situated at Mazagon, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 9 containing by admeasurement 2520 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: that is to say on the north by the Lot No. 9, on the south by the house of Manuel Gonselve, on the east by the Lot No. 11, and on the west by Chinar Ranoojee Street.

Lot No. 11.

All that piece or parcel of Government vacant ground with fine Banyan trees growing thereon, situated at Mazagon in the Subdistrict of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 1,675 square yards be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the north by the Nawab's Tank on the south and west by the said Chinar Ranoojee Street, and on the east partly by Lot No. 9 and partly by the Nawab's Tank.

Lot No. 12.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage and bungalow, cook-room, and stable standing thereon, situated at Mazagon, in the sub-district of Mandvee, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 22, office of the undersigned vendor's Solicitors, No. 9, Forbes Street, within the Fort.

CRAWFORD & BOEVEY,
Vendor's Solicitors.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 15th May 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Shares of the New Victoria Press Company of Madras Limited at Share Bazaar.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 15 h instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Share Bazaar, by order of Mortgagee Cooverjee Lecladhur, and on account and at the risk of Mortgagor Gungadass Toolseedass, the following Shares :—

6 Shares of the New Victoria Press Company of Madras Limited, Nos. 4, 12, 21, 89, 100, and 103.

Twenty-five per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 15th May 1874.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER, No. 6, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM AND COLABA.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4 o'clock P.M., by order of the Mortgagees and on account and risk of Damodher Pandoorung Joobeelear, the three Lots of undermentioned :—

Lot 1.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land or cart of cocoanut and other trees growing thereon, called or known, under the name or Wadee Agreeo of two wheels, together with a bungalow and ranges of chawl, built standing thereon, situate in the Mahim wood, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mazagon, which said cart is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under Nos. 638, and 214 and contains by admeasurement 4,353 square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the east by the cart of Chundroo, on the west partly by the cart of Narayen Ramchunder, and partly by a passage, on the north partly by the cart of the late Bhaoo Changea, and partly by a passage, and on or towards the south by a public passage. The Bungalow is assessed by the Collector of Municipality under No. 638, and the said chawl is assessed under No. 630.

Lot 2.

Also on the same day at 5 o'clock P.M., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land or cart of cocoanut and other trees growing thereon, called or known under the name of Wadeao Foolchitt of one-third wheel together with a range or chawl of buildings built and standing thereon, situate in the Mahim wood in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mazagon, which said land or cart is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 545 and contains by admeasurement 1813 square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded on the east by the cart of the late Cassinath Damooer, on the west and south by the cart of Balajee Bunkar, and on the north by a public passage, and which said chawl of buildings is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 740.

Lot 3.

On WEDNESDAY the 20th instant at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, all that messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises, standing and built on the Razendaree ground of Janardhun Balajee Sett, situate in the Island of Colaba, Old Woman's Island, Colawady, Colaba, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the island of Bombay, the hazundaree ground contains by admeasurement 60 3-9 square yards and the dwelling-house and premises are bounded on the east by public passage, and the property of Bapooje Balajee Shuigery, on the west by public passage, and the property of Hucka Doongerey Vencry, on the south by the Hanuiwady Lane, and on the south by the Kduljee Nowrojee Road, and are assessed by the Collector of Municipality under No. 21.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

25 per cent. deposit money required at the time of sale.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER, No. 6, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM AND COLABA.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4 o'clock P.M., by order of the Mortgagees and on account and risk of Damodher Pandoorung Joobeelear, the three Lots of undermentioned :—

Lot 1.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land or cart of cocoanut and other trees growing thereon, called or known, under the name or Wadeao Agreeo of two wheels, together with a bungalow and ranges of chawl, built standing thereon, situate in the Mahim wood, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mazagon, which said cart is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under Nos. 638, and 214 and contains by admeasurement 4,353 square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the east by the cart of Chundroo, on the west partly by the cart of Narayen Ramchunder, and partly by a passage, on the north partly by the cart of the late Bhaoo Changea, and partly by a passage, and on or towards the south by a public passage. The Bungalow is assessed by the Collector of Municipality under No. 638, and the said chawl is assessed under No. 630.

Lot 2.

Also on the same day at 5 o'clock P.M., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land or cart of cocoanut and other trees growing thereon, called or known under the name of Wadeao Foolchitt of one-third wheel together with a range or chawl of buildings built and standing thereon, situate in the Mahim wood in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mazagon, which said land or cart is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 545 and contains by admeasurement 1813 square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded on the east by the cart of the late Cassinath Damooer, on the west and south by the cart of Balajee Bunkar, and on the north by a public passage, and which said chawl of buildings is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 740.

Lot 3.

On WEDNESDAY the 20th instant at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, all that messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises, standing and built on the Razendaree ground of Janardhun Balajee Sett, situate in the Island of Colaba, Old Woman's Island, Colawady, Colaba, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the island of Bombay, the hazundaree ground contains by admeasurement 60 3-9 square yards and the dwelling-house and premises are bounded on the east by public passage, and the property of Bapooje Balajee Shuigery, on the west by public passage, and the property of Hucka Doongerey Vencry, on the south by the Hanuiwady Lane, and on the south by the Kduljee Nowrojee Road, and are assessed by the Collector of Municipality under No. 21.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

25 per cent. deposit money required at the time of sale.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
No. 6, FORBES STREET.

Bombay, 15th May 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—A DIVIDEND of Rupees Fifteen (Rs. 15), equivalent of £1 10 per Share, being at the rate of TWELVE per cent. per annum, on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, for the Half year ending 31st December 1873, WILL BE PAID at this Office to the Shareholders in India on and after the FIFTEENTH INSTANT.

The Transfer Books at this Agency will be closed from this date to the Twenty-first instant, inclusive.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
P. W. ROBERTSON, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 13th May 1874.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL, £1,500,000 ; RESERVED FUNDS, £500,000.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COURT OF DIRECTORS TO THE PROPRIETORS.

THE annexed Balance Sheet, which the Directors have now the pleasure of presenting to the Shareholders, exhibits a net profit for the year 1873 of £180,918 11s. 2d. after defraying current expenses and providing for all bad and doubtful debts. To this amount has to be added £7,590 15s. 2d. brought forward from the last account, making a total of £188,509 6s. 4d.

An Interim Dividend of £90,000 for the first Half-year was paid in November last ; and the Directors now propose to pay a like amount of £90,000 for the subsequent Half-year, making a distribution for 1873 of £3 per share, or 12 per cent. per annum ; after providing for this payment there will remain a balance of £8,509 6s. 4d. to be carried to the credit of the next year.

The Dividend, free of income-tax, will be paid on the 1st May, proximo.

GEORGE ARBUTHNOT, Chairman.

Threadneedle Street, London, 16th April, 1874.

GENERAL STATEMENT AND BALANCE SHEET OF THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1873.

LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.
To Promissory Notes in circulation not bearing Interest	717,862	8	7
,, Bills of Exchange in circulation not bearing Interest	8,150,072	7	0
,, Balances due to other Banks	229,714	7	10
,, Cash deposited not bearing Interest	3,833,451	11	3
,, Cash deposited bearing Interest	6,715,634	4	3
Total due to the Public	19,645,934	18	11
To Capital paid up £1,500,000 0 0			
,, Reserved Surplus Fund £410,000	500,000	0	0
,, Insurance Fund .. 50,000			
,, Dividends remaining unpaid	3,559	5	0
,, Balance of Profit and Loss after defraying all current charges ..... ,, ...	98,5 9	6	4
Due to Shareholders	2,102,068	11	4
	£21,748,01 10		3

ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.
By Coin and Bullion	3,041,135	9	8
,, Balances due from other Banks	765,216	7	0
,, Promissory Notes or Bills of other Banks	28,725	6	11
,, Government Securities	3,833,077	3	7
,, Landed or other Property of the Corporation	2,148,097	10	11
,, Debts secured by Landed or other Property	255,869	1	2
,, Notes and Bills discounted, or other Debts due to the Corporation, not included under the foregoing heads, and exclusive of Debts abandoned as bad	65,986	19	11
	15,440,502	14	8
	£21,748,003	10	3

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.
To Amount paid as interim Dividend for the half-year ending 30th June, 1873	90,000	0	0
,, Balance	98,509	6	4
	£188,509	6	4
By Balance undivided at 31st December, 1872	£ 7,590	15	2
,, Amount of Net Profit for the year ending 31st December, 1873, after defraying current Charges and providing for bad and doubtful debts	£180,918	11	2
	£188,509	6	4

CHARLES J. F. STUART, Chief Manager.
J. MACNAB, Chief Accountant.
GEORGE ARBUTHNOT, Chairman,
DUNCAN JAS. KAY,
W. WALKINSHAW,
} Directors.

Examined and found correct :—

THO. W. L. MACKEAN, Auditor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, MAY 15TH,
LAST NIGHT OF
TOM TAYLOR'S
GREAT COMEDY, IN THREE ACTS,
THE UNEQUAL MATCH.

ON SATURDAY, MAY 16TH,
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY,
CALLEEN BAWN,
WITH ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY BY
MR. FREYBERGER,
AND ASSISTANTS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

DRESS CIRCLE	Rs. 5	UPPER CIRCLE	Rs. 2
STALLS	,, 3	PIT	,, 1

Tickets to be had at SOUNDY & Co., where a Plan is on view.

Doors open at 8½ ; commence at 9.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Mr. P. W. ROBERTSON has been authorized to act as Agent of the Corporation at Bombay until further notice.

By Order of the Directors,
G. HAMILTON TRAILL, Acting Agent.

14th May 1874.

THE NEW VICTORIA PRESS COMPANY OF MADRAS, Limited, in Liquidation.—THE FINAL CASH DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of this Company, at Rs. 20 per share, will be paid to the Shareholders at the Registered Office of the Company, Sassoon Building, Apollo Street, on and after TUESDAY, the 19th instant, on production of SHARE CERTIFICATES, which will be exchanged for those of the Bellary Press Company, Limited, (on each of which Rs 1,000 have been paid up) as per Resolution passed in a General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 14th March 1874.

GOKALDASS JAGMOHANDASS,
Liquidator.

Bombay, 14th May 1874.

TO CONTRACTORS.—WRITTEN OFFERS will be received by the Undersigned till the 19th instant, inclusive, for the MATERIALS of a part, 230' by 37' of the COOPERS' SHED in the Gun Carriage Factory at Colaba.

The building to be pulled down, the material removed, and the site levelled, all by the Contractor and at his expense, within three weeks from acceptance of offer, or a further payment to be made of Rs. 10 for each day's delay.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

G. MEREWETHER, Major R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Defences Office, Mazagon, 14th May 1874.

THE GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE.

SALE OF 16 SHARES OF THE ABOVE MILLS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on MONDAY, the 1st day of June 1874, Mr. BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer, will sell by Public Auction at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, the very valuable property situate at Bhoolcshwer, hereafter described, under instructions from Appoorubai, widow of the late Bhawoo Canoba, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Brijvullub Jugjeevanass the mortgagor. The property is to be sold for sale by virtue of and under a power of sale vested in the said Appoorubai by the instrument of mortgage of the said property executed by Brijvullubdass Jugjeevanass and dated the 30th August 1869.

The property is in description as follows :—

All that cart or piece of ground together with a large dwelling-house and two ranges of buildings and two stables and premises, all built and standing thereon, situate on the corner of the Portuguese Church lane and Bhoolcshwar road in the Bhoo eshwar subdistrict, fronting the North side of the Bhoolcshwar road, without the Fort of Bombay, the said messuage and buildings being assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 35 and the said cart or piece of ground registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 117, containing by admeasurement 1410 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by a public passage, on the west by a public road called the Portuguese Church lane, on the south by a public road called Bhoolcshwar road, and on the south by the property of Culliandass Kirparam, and which said large dwelling-house is now in the occupation of the said Brijvullubdass Jugjeevandass.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the undersigned, Solicitors to the mortgage, at their office, Apollo Street, No. 5, first floor, or to the auctioneer.

The property now produces about Rupees 600 as the monthly rent thereof.—Dated this 6th day of April 1874.

JEFFERSON & PAYNE,
Attornies for Appoornabai.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The property of a gentleman.

A Calcutta-built high wheeled Dog-cart with lamp by Cook & Co., in perfect good order.

BUGGY, HORSE, AND HARNESS.

The Property of a Gentleman.

An English-built Buggy with a Fast trotting Bay Whaler, height 15-2, age rising 6, good tempered and perfectly sound.

The above to be seen by giving two hours' notice to the Undersigned.

Also,

A Handsome Calcutta-built high-wheeled Dog-cart, painted, dark green, and lined to match.

The Property of G. T. Molcey, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

A Second-hand English-built Dog-cart, with moveable hood, in excellent order, and a set of Harness.

Also, the Property of J. Cornwall, Esq.

A Grey Arab Riding Horse, 14-2, 5 years, good paces, goes in harness, Price Rs. 450. To be seen on giving an hours' notice to the Undersigned.

Also the Property of an Officer.

A pair of Bay Australian Mares, 15-3, one five years old, and the other eight, quiet in single and double harness, very fast, one is a first-rate Charger and each will carry a Lady well. The above to be seen by giving two hours' previous notice to the undersigned.

The Property of a Gentleman hat has left Bombay :—A first-class rosewood, tricord, check-action Piano, by Haines Brothers of New York. To be seen at the rooms of the undersigned. The above instrument cost the importer Rs. 1,400 and is one of the finest pianos in India.

Also,

One light English-built nearly new miniature Brougham, two new boat-shaped Open Carriages, self-driving Phaetons, 2 shigrams, also a few sets plated and brass-mounted single Harness, Carriages and Buggy Whips.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 15th May 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—A DIVIDEND of Rupees Fifteen (Rs. 15), equivalent of £1 10 per Share, being at the rate of TWELVE per cent. per annum, on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, for the Half year ending 31st December 1873, WILL BE PAID at this Office to the Shareholders in India on and after the FIFTEENTH INSTANT.

The Transfer Books at this Agency will be closed

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 14TH MAY, 1874.

THIS morning's telegrams report the Liverpool Cotton market as opening firm, probable sales 18,000 bales, the receipts at the American ports being 3,000 against 5,000 and the exports to Great Britain 9,000 against 4,000 bales for the corresponding dates last year. For the five days of the current week the American figures now compare with 1873 as follows :—Receipts 15,000 against 26,000 exports to United Kingdom 28,000 against 30,000 bales. In New York, futures are again ⅛ cent. higher, and Mid Uplands are quoted at 18⅜ cents., an advance of ¼ cent. per lb., but this is partially counterbalanced by a decline of ¼ per cent. in gold. To-day's Liverpool quotations are not in yet, but Reuter's closing message of yesterday show an advance on the spot of 1-16d. in Fair Oomrawuttee, Good Fair Ginned Broach and Good Fair Ginned Dharwar, while to "arrive" Good Fair Dhollera, April-May shipment, Canal, is quoted at 6⅛d. and Good Fair Ginned Broach, March-April, shipment Cape at 6 7-8d. per lb. With the exception of the reduced American receipts there seems nothing in the character of the late advices specially to account for higher prices, but it is noticeable that a much larger business has been done by speculators during the past four days, and when speculation once gets fairly started it is difficult to say where it may stop. Should to-morrow's Manchester Market, however, fail to respond to the improvement in Liverpool, as it has hitherto done, a quieter feeling may again supervene, as with the heavy shipments from this side and the comparatively liberal exports from America the figures of supply must have largely increased during the week.

The Liverpool East India wool sales opened on Tuesday at prices showing a decline of 5 to 10 per cent. on the March sales, and later private advices are even less favourable. The trade of late has been in anything but a sound position, the reduction in supplies and increased demand caused by the French War having led to inflated prices from which we are now seeing the reaction. Imports into England have latterly been increasing and last mail brought news of some heavy failures amongst manufacturers, evidently the result of unprofitable working.

The Produce Markets generally appear to be less active, Coffee yesterday being reported irregular, with a decline of 6d. per cwt in mid plantation Ceylon, and Calcutta Linseed is quoted 6d. per cwt. lower. Respecting the London Money Market there is nothing new advised, Consols this morning being still quoted at 93¼, but Bar Silver has declined to 58½ per ounce.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.—There has been no quotable alteration in Sterling to-day, a moderate amount of paper having been negotiated at yesterday's rates, say :—Bank Bills, 6 months, sight, 1s. 1¼d. to 3/16 ; Credits, 6 months, sight, 1s. 11 5/16d. per rupee. The reduction in the Bank of Bombay's rates of discount yesterday has not exercised any marked influence, the movement, as we premised, having been in a measure discounted ; moreover, the increased activity in cotton has brought rather more bills into the market, so tending to steady rates for the time being. The general aspect of affairs however, is still in favour of greater ease. The rate ruling for 60 days' sight Calcutta paper, 1 per cent. discount, is a fair indication that the Exchange Banks have improved their position of late, as it is equivalent to financing at 6 per cent. per annum ; and in the face of this it seems scarcely probable that the Presidency Banks can keep up their present high charges for accommodation much longer, while the requirements of our export trade are getting into narrower compass every day, the total clearances of cotton from now to the end of June being scarcely likely to exceed 250,000 bales, of which we should say about 75,000 bales have already been financed.

Government Paper is in strong request, but there are no sellers and rates are nominally unaltered.

THE SHARE MARKET is quiet but steady ; our quotations showing little change.

	Rs.
New Bank of Bombay	780
Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	455
National Bank of India	128
Colaba Land Company	1,375
Bombay Press Company	1,000
French Press Company	700
Alliance Spinning & W. Co.	2,890
Dhurumsey Spinning & W. Co.	175
Great Eastern	1,255
Manockjee Petit's	1,465
Oriental	4,000
Royal	2,500
Bombay Burmah Trading Company	1,475

COTTON.—There has been a strong general enquiry for cotton to-day, resulting in a considerable business at a further advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. Supplies are moderate, but in the course of the next day or two we may expect large arrivals of Dhollera descriptions by boat, something like 20,000 bales being on the way. Closing prices are :—Mowa Rs. 189 ; Bhownuggur Rs. 187 ; Dhollera and Wudwan Rs. 184 to Rs. 185 ; Sawginned Dharwar Rs. 199 : Compta Rs. 180 ; good fair Oomrawuttee full pressed Rs. 195 ; Akote Rs. 200 per candy.

FREIGHTS by steam have been very active, and considerable engagements have been made at £3-5 to £3 6-3. By sailing ships £3-10 is nominally quoted, but there is absolutely no tonnage available.

PIECE-GOODS and YARNS are quiet at former prices.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP HAROLD, 653 tons, Captain W. Smith, will sail to-day for Bremerhaven with a cargo of 4,000 bales cotton.

THE S.S. WIMBLEDON, 957 tons, Captain G. W. Watson, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Canal with a general cargo, and Mrs. Clarke and three children as passengers.

THE S. S. CERDIC, 909 tons, Captain J. W. Armstrong, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a cargo of 5,733 bales cotton, 536 bales wool, 2,330 cwts. linseed, 525 cwts. gall, 178 cwts. coir yarn, and 130 cwt. horns.

THE S. S. MIDLOTHIAN, 827 tons, Captain J. Thomson, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Canal with 4,995 bales cotton, 476 bales wool, 121 cwts. coir yarn, 1,205 cwts. linseed, 455 cwts. myrabollams and 1,607 cwts. wheat.

THE P. AND O. S. S. HYDASPES, took the following passengers from Madras on Sunday :—For Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Nelson, two children and European servant, Captain A. H. Lefroy, Surgeon-Major Carter, Miss Carter, Surgeon Finlay, Lieut. Knox, Mr. Burns and Mrs. Finlayson and child.

THE BARQUE ST. PIERRE, 461 tons, Captain H. Sallabery, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Mauritius (April 15th) with fifteen deck passengers and the following cargo :—5,941 bags sugar, 25 bags cloves, 1 case tea, 50 bags cocoanut, 50 barrels molasses, 1 iron chest, 1 case glass and 2 cases syrup. The vessel was consigned to Messrs. Hajee Adam Esmail and Co.

ARRIVAL.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	St. Pierre (s)	Sallabery	Mauritius, Apl. 13.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Wimbledon (s)	Watson	Liverpool.
	Midlothian (s)	Thomson	Liverpool.
	Cerdic (s)	Armstrong	Liverpool.

The ship Harold, Smith, to Bremerhaven, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The ship Ashgrove, to Liverpool, was entered out for loading yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

May.		
11	Ocean Drick	Moulmein.

DEPARTURE.

May.		
10	Hydaspes (s)	Suez.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 14th May, 4 P.M.—Weather clear, wind north, thermometer 88.

CARWAR, 14th May, 5-25 P.M.—Weather clear, wind westerly, thermometer 86, barometer 29·94.

MANGALORE, 14th May, 10-20 A. M.—Weather clear, wind north-west, west, thermometer 86, barometer 29·87.

TUTICORIN, 14th May, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind south-east, thermometer 88, barometer 29·84.

VINGORLA, 14th May, 5-15 P.M.—Weather clear, wind westerly moderate, thermometer 90.

DAILY IMPORTS.—14TH MAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Riga s, 4 octaves port, Joseph Soares.

FROM LONDON.

Alnwick Castle, 5 punchions brandy and 15 butts sherry, E M Setna.

Lorne s, 35 cases cognac, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Yeddo s, 123 cases sherry, Cutler Palmers and Co.

Caradoc s, 13 cases claret, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Colombo s, 13 kegs drug, A. K. Surufally.

Palermo s, 12 punchions gin E M Setna ; 100 drums linseed oil, Heptoola Allybhoy.

Zambesi s, 10 cases playing cards, Eabhoy Tyebally.

Orchis s, 10 cases cards, Eabhoy Tyebally ; 12 cases yellow metal sheets, Hajee Soosub Hajee Abdool Curim ; 6 cases cochineal, S Tyebjee and Co ; 3 packages printing materials papers and stationary, Bombay Gazette.

Prembrokshire 25 pakages oilmanstores and 4 cases medicine, Abdool Currim Hyderbhoy ; 10 casks Sulphar of copper, C, N. Gomes and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Ithuriel, s, 10 casks rice bowls Fazalally Moosabhoy, 4 cases whiskey and 2 cases orange bitters, Pochajee Framjee and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Persia, s, 50 cases brandy, C. R. Heredia and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX,

Burdigala, 52 cases brandy, L. Sibille and Co.

Esperance. Thogshead brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS—14TH MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL

William Lindsay, 100 cwts coir yarn, Hormusjee Pestonji. Macedon, 73 bales cotton, Nensey Versy ; 77 bales cotton, Ruttonsy Heerjee ; 81 bales cotton, Chimondass Madhowdass.

Centurian, 97 cwts coir yarn, Luckhomsy Rowjee ; 97cwts coir yarn, Luckhomsy Veljee ; 100 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co ; 250 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.

Sanderingham, 722 bundles linseed, Knoop and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Maneckjee and Co.

Ashgrove, 3350 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 6 tons bones, C. H. Taylor.

Ithuriel, s, 31 balls wool, Currimbhoy Ebram.

Burmese s, 70 bales wool, Soondersdass Damodar ; 62 bales cotton, Pestonjee Bazonjee ; 50 bales Peel Cassels and Co. ; 241 bales cotton, Savaram ; 50 bales cotton Mooljee Jaitha ; 8 bales cotton, Henry Dods and Co. 92 bundles hemp, Dayali Jairaz ; 50 bales wool, Nursey Vithuldass ; 33 bales wool, Gordhun Prarjee ; 23 bales wool, Shamjee Naranjee and Co. ; 800 bags wheat, Wallace and Co ; 95 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 50 bales cotton Shamjee Narranjee and Co ; 80 bales cotton, Dhurumsy Narranjee ; 3 bales cotton Dhurumsey Chutoorbhoy ; 200 bales cotton, Khoosall Harridass.

Australia, s, 78 cwts horns, Rehemoobhoy Mahomed ; 120 cwts coir yarn, Mowjee Dayal ; 398 bags wheat, A Trading and Co. ; 23 bales wool and 27 bales cotton, Bamdass Vussanjee ; 200 bales cotton, H Clason and Co. ; 232 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co. ; 225 bales cotton, Kessawjee Toolseedass ; 42 bales wool, Soondersdass Mooljee ; 58 bales cotton, Rampurtab Layya.

Parsee, s, 50 bales wool, Alson Riche and Co ; 1,000 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co. ; 200 bales cotton, Goca Doongersy ; 500 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Maneckjee and Co. ; 35 bales cotton, Heeranund Khelidass ; 81 bales cotton, Chimandass Maldowdass ; 150 bales cotton, Finlay Scott and Co. ; 50 bales wool, Khimjee Lockmedass ; 450 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 85 bales cotton, Munsookram Canuass.

South Tyne s, 151 bales cotton, Richard Martin & Co. ; 200 bales cotton, Stearns Hobart & Co. ; 75 bales cotton, Khimjee Luckmedas & Co. ; 300 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co. ; 58 bales cotton, N. Ramchunder ; 150 bales cotton, Bechardas Ambaidass ; 100 bales cotton, Nuthoo Soonderjee ; 66 bales cotton, Booth & Go. ; 93 bales cotton, T. R. Roojee Mody ; 51 bales cotton, Framjee Sealy & Co. ; 2,000 bundles wheat, Kalli Brothers ; 60 bales wool, S. Tyebjee & Co. ; 51 bales cotton, M. Roognath, 172 bales cotton, N. Maneckjee and Co. ; 870 bundles linseed, G. Doongersee.

Nuttoo s, 175 cwts. coir yarn, Nanjee Khuttow.

Palermo s, 400 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart & Co. ; 200 bales cotton, Wallace & Co. ; 137½ cwts. coir yarn, Veerchund Natha.

FROM TRIESTE.

Dido s, 100 bales cotton, A. Kunkler and C.

FOR ODESSA.

Dido s, 100 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Delhi s, 3 cases indigo, M. M. Mirnee ; 4 boxes silk, Hajee Ally Behany.

FOR HAVRE.

Avoca s, 1,500 bales cotton, Planque Yinay and Co.

Golden Russell, 600 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co. ; 300 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

Callixene, 400 bales cotton, H. Clason and Co.

City of Delhi, 150 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

Galatia, 1,200 bales cotton, H. Clason and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Venetia (s), 72⅞ cwts. sandalwood, Jewanjee Nowrojee ; 45 packages olibanum, Mooljee Jewraj ; 92 bundles olibanum, Currimbhoy Heerjee ; 7 cases cambay stone, Vundevandas Tumaldas ; 126 bales twist and 51 cases olibanum, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 44 cases olibanum, Mooljeebhoy Jewraj ; 80 bundles fishmaws and sharkfins, Mahomed Allana ; 13 cases olibanum, A Munjee ; 190 packages olibanum, E F Mahomed ; 70 bales cotton, Lodhabhoy Bhuttoo ; 16 packages fishmaws and sharkfins, R Khimjee ; 17 chests opium, C Jusraz ; 16 chests opium, D G H Sons and Co. ; 41 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Venetia (s)—6 chests opium, Runchorlall Girdhurlall ; 8 chests opium, R Juguath ; 6 chests opium, G Sobagmull.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.

OFFICE—14th MAY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 14th May, 12-25 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 15 minutes.

Via Suez, 14th May, 1-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 11 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 13th May, 8-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 29 minutes.

Via Turkey, 13th May, 4-10 P.M.—Greenwich time. Time in transit, 17 hours 35 minutes.

Via Suez, 14th May, 12-5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 19 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 14th May, 2-35 P.M. Time intransit, 3 hours 9 minutes.

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 13th May, 7-20 P.M. Time in transit, 20 hours 10 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 13th May to 8 P.M. of the 14th May is as follows :—

	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	2 31	0 5
" Galle	12 36	2 52
" Kurrachee	3 19	0 5
" Madras	2 6	0 9

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—May 13.

Davidson, Captain, Bengal 18th Cavalry, from furlough, from England.

Braine, Captain, 56th Regiment, on duty, from Mount Aboo.

Davenport, Lieutenant, 83rd Regiment, on leave, from Cashmere.

DEPARTURES—May 14.

Davidson, Captain, Bengal 18th Cavalry, to rejoin, to Allahabad.

Bartholomew, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, to Dharwar.

Rice, Inspector of Schools, Bengal Educational, on duty, to Kussowlee.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters.

Poona, 13th May, 1874.

Home Orders—The following General Order by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India is published for information and guidance :—

Adjt Gen's office, Simla, 27th April, 1874.

Attention is directed to the undermentioned Horse Guard's General Orders, dated the 1st March 1874 :—

G O 16. Recruiting—Height and Chest measurement of recruits (Gunner's) for Royal Artillery.

G O 13. Schoolmasters—Transfer of soldiers to the Royal Military Asylum at Chelsea, for the purpose of qualifying as Army School-masters.

Insanes.—With reference to the latter part of G O C of 1873, the Indents and Clothing Measurement Rolls therein alluded to will in future be sent to the Commandant Coloba Depot Bombay, instead of the Brigadier General Commanding Bombay District as previously ordered.

The following Extracts from the *London Gazette* are published :—

Dated 7th April, 1874.

55th Foot—Sub-Lieut Henry Lawrence Daly from the 49th Foot, to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to Lieut E E Keuny, appointed a Probationer for the Indian S C. Dated 8th April, 1874.

Dated 14th April 1874.

10th Hussars—Lieut Manners Charles Wood, from the 66th not, to be Lieut. Dated 15th April 1874.

Fifth Foot—Claude Edward Harrison, India Cadet, to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to Lieut A F Cotton, appointed a Probationer for the Indian S C. Dated 15th April 1874.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut R V T E Stevenson, 66th Foot, is directed to proceed to England without delay for duty at the Regimental Depot.

So much of G O C No 70, 4th Feb 1874, as relates to Lieut Cresswell, 66th Foot, is cancelled.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment :—

21st N I, (Marine Battalion) Major J A Gayer, S C, to officiate as second in Command, vice Lieut Col Macleod, proceeding on furlough and until the return to duty of Lieut-Col Hassard, or until further orders.

In anticipation of sanction of His Excellency the C-in-C in India, Capt Farrington, 73rd Foot, is appointed Garrison Instructor at Poona, vice Brevet Major Beazley, 83rd Foot, temporarily appointed.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

7th Foot (2nd Battalion)—Sub-Lieut W Le P Power, to England, per P and O Steamer, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 14.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut C James R E, Ex Eng, 4th Grade, P W Dept, Bengal, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Col J W Playfair, R E, is permitted, at his own request, to reside in England until further orders.

Maj G C Grant, S C, Dist Judge, Hydrabad, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year.

Capt (Local Maj) C Grant, Cadre 2nd Light Cavalry, First Asst Resdt, Persian Gulf, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months.

Surgn I B Lyon, Indian Medical Department, Chemical Analyser to Govt. is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, from date of departure.

The services of Surgn R Caldecott have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of India for employment as Civil Surgn at Oodeypoor.

Maj C F Boulton, S C, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

Surgn F E Keith, M B, Civil Surgn, Shikarpoor, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

The services of Lieut R Wace, R A, are placed at the disposal of Govt.

The following appointments and classification of manufacturing agencies are ordered by the Ordinance Department :—

The Depy Inspr Genl of Ordnance and Magazines is relieved from the Executive charge of the Arsenal, and will join the Office of the Inspr General of Ordnance at Poona, Lieut-Col C. Clarke will accordingly hand over charge of the Grand Arsenal to Maj Swanson, the next Senior first grade of the Grand Arsenal to This Arsenal will henceforth be he Class Comsy of Ordnance.

Capt Spring, Actg first Class Commissary of Ordnance, will proceed to Poona and take charge of the Arsenal at that Station.

The Belgaum Arsenal will in future be held by a Comsy of Ordnance of the Third Class. Capt R Caldecott is confirmed as Second Class Comsy of Ordnance vice Maj Wake, removed from the graded list of Commissaries of Ordnance and will proceed to take charge of the Arsenal at Hyderabad, which will in future be held by a Commsy of that class.

Capt Burgess, Third Class Comsy of Ordnance, will proceed to Belgaum to take charge of the Arsenal there.

Capt Renatus is re-appointed to be 3rd Class Comsy of Ordnance vice Capt Burgess, confirmed, and will join to do duty in the Grand Arsenal.

These promotions and appointments will date from 5th April 1874.

Lieut R Wace, R A, is appointed Asst Sup't, and will join the Gun Carriage Factory at Bombay.

The Gun Carriage and the Gun Powder Agencies will henceforth be styled the Gun Carriage Factory and the Gun Powder Factory, Col W S Hatch, R A, the present Agent for Gun Carriages, will be designated the Supt of that Factory, and Col T T Haggard, RA, the present Agent for Gun Powder, the Supt of the Gun Powder Factory at Kirkee.

Surgn Matthew Lorenz Bartholomensz is brought on the strength of the Bombay Medical Establishment from the 29th April 1874, the date of his arrival in Bombay.

The services of Capt A J Doig, S C, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

With the approval of the Govt of India, H E the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following words be added to para 43 of Chapter III of the Cantonment Rules and Regulations passed under Section XI of Act III of 1867 :—

"And as regards existing vaults, not more than one corpse shall be placed in any vault."

The following reversion and promotion are ordered in the Comsr Dept consequent on the return from furlough of Maj J S D Bolton, Sub-Asst Comsy Genl, First Class, to have effect from 1st instant :—

Lieut W B Seton, Actg Depy Asst Comsy Genl, Second Class, to revert to the grade of Sub-Asst Comsy Genl, First Class.

Maj J S D Bolton, Sub-Asst Comsy Genl, First Class, to be Actg Depy Asst Comsy Genl, Second Class.

The furlough to Europe to Maj N B Thoyts, S C, is to have effect from date of departure in the current month or in June next.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut J Brebner will resume charge of his substantive appointment of Shipping Master from 1st June next, from which date Mr W Walker will revert to his duties as Depy Shipping Master.

Surgn G W R Hay, M D received charge of the duties of Post Surgn at Aden from Surgn-Maj Shepherd on the 19th April 1874.

The following arrangements are sanctioned :—

M C J Cuthbert, 2nd Officer of H M's Steamer Hugh Rose, was appointed Actg First Officer of that vessel from the 1st Feb 1874, vice Beaumont, appointed Actg Port officer, Karwar.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt F M Hunter, has been appointed Actg First Asst to the Political Resdt at Aden, with effect from the 5th Dec 1873, and Capt E V Stace as Actg Second Asst from the same date.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Venkatrao Ramchandra is appointed to act as Public Prosecutor in the Poona Collectorate, with effect from the 1st August 1874.

Col W Widdicombe, Offg Judcl Comr in Sind, is allowed subsidiary leave from the 3rd to the 6th April 1870.

Mr Cursetjee Manockjee, B A, Barrister-at-Law, to be temporarily Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Ahmadnagar.

Lieut-Col S Scott, Dist Supt of Police, Poona, and Mr W F Sinclair, Asst Colln, Poona, are invested with power to exercise in the Nasik District the Magisterial functions conferred on them by Govt under Act X of 1872.

The Hon'ble the Govr in Council is pleased, to invest Mr J F Muir, Mag of the First Class in the District of Broach, with the following additional powers :—

Power to entertain cases without complaint (Section 142).

Power to sell suspicious or stolen property (Section 417).

Maj G C Grant, Actg Dist Judge of Kurrachee, having been allowed one year's furlough from the Military Dept is allowed subsidiary leave for thirty days from the Civil Dept from the 9th instant.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Maj C F Boulton, First Class Depy Collr and Mag in Sind, has been allowed subsidiary leave for thirty days, from the 16th ultimo.

Mr A C Trevor to be First Asst Collr, of Kaladgi, with effect from 27th Feby last, continuing to act as First Asst Collr of Nasik.

Mr R E Candy to be Second Asst Collector of Khandeish, with effect from 27th Feby last continuing to act as First Asst Collr of Kaladgi.

Mr F R S Wyllie, C S, was allowed subsidiary leave for ten days from the 10th ultimo.

Mr J H Grant to act as Collr and Mag of the District of Poona during the absence of Mr J E Oliphant, or until further orders.

Mr A G Maury, Second Class Asst Collr of Salt Revenue, is allowed a furlough to Europe for one year.

Mr Venkatrao Ramchundra has been appointed to act as Government Pleader in the Poona Collectorate from the 1st August last.

The undermentioned gentlemen passed their Departmental Examinations according to the Higher and Lower Standards on the 25th ultimo :—

Higher Standard.

Mr A F Woodburn, C S.

Lower Standard.

Mr A Shewan, C S, with credit, Mr J Davidson, C S, Mr C H Jopp, C S, and Mr C E Lawson, C S.

Mr C H Jopp, C S, passed an examination in the Marathi Language on the 25th ultimo.

Capt T Trueman, Cantonment Mag, Poona, passed the Departmental Examination according to the Lower Standard on 25th ultimo in the Judicial subject under Rule 20 of the Examination Rules.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr Narayen Venayek Date, L C E, having passed the prescribed examination, is promoted to be an Asst Engr, second grade, from the 1st April 1874.

Mr E Giles resumed charge of his appointment as Professor of History and Political Economy, Elphinstone College, on the 25th ultimo.

Messrs A K Oliver and G W Forrest respectively delivered over and received charge of the Surat High School on the 27th ultimo.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	May 18 ...	5-30 P.M. ...	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 15 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	" 22 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Australian	" 30 ...	4-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	" 18 ...	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion.....	June 5 ...	5-30 P.M. ...	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	" 5 ...	5-30 P.M. ...	6-30 P.M.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY RIOTS: PART II.,

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

CONTENTS :—

Introduction.

Proceedings in the High Court on the Trial of the Rioters.

The Bombay Government's Despatch to the Secretary of State.

Mr. Souter's Report, and the Supplementary Letter about the Khetwaddy Riot.

Opinions of the Press.

The Parsee Memorial.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. A. MENIST,

OCULIST OPTICIAN,

FROM

HOLLAND, & 42, BURTON CRESCENT, LONDON,

BEGS to inform the public, he has not APPOINTED any AGENT in BOMBAY. The only Agents he appointed in India for the SALE of his SPECTACLES, 12 LENS BINOCULARS, POCKET ANEROIDS, &c., &c., are Messrs. P. ORR and SONS.....Madras.
Messrs. MADELEY & Co. .....Calcutta.
Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE & Co. .....Deccan Hall, Secunderabad, Deccan.

To avoid imposition all Optics have his Name and Address on them.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

DEATH.

FRERE—May 10th, at Trichinopoly, of fever, Mary Christina, the beloved wife of W. A. J. Frere, Esq., 21st R. N. B. Fusiliers, aged 25 years.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1874.

MR. DUNBAR, M.P., has put the community of Bombay under an obligation by obtaining from Lord George Hamilton a pledge that all the official papers relating to the Bombay riots shall be laid on the table of the House of Commons as soon as the correspondence is closed. It is a great mistake to suppose that the member for New Ross has raised this question in any spirit of partisanship—he is only anxious to have the matter sifted to the bottom ; and this also is all that the public of Bombay desires. We have from the first demanded that an independent tribunal should pass judgment on the merits of the case between the Government of Bombay and the inhabitants of this city ; and it is needless to say that we have full confidence in the result of a thorough discussion in Parliament. The Home Ministry may determine to uphold Sir Philip Wodehouse, and in that case no doubt a majority of the House of Commons will vote with the Ministry ; but the great advantage of open debate is that, however the vote may go at the moment, the real bearings of the case are made plain to all unprejudiced minds, and even the men who from motives of expediency are inclined to condone faults that have been committed do not omit to take proper precautions against a renewal of the offence. We have no anxiety, therefore, as to the possible consequences of a debate on the papers Lord G. Hamilton has promised to produce, if only the whole text of the correspondence be printed without having been subjected to any of those mutilations, glosses, or interpolations, by means of which "careful editors" of State papers now-a-days have the presumption to attempt to mislead Parliament. But, after the exposure made last month of the practice of doctoring Blue Books, it is not likely that even the most "distinguished public servants" will again try to show their ingenuity by preparing a brief for the House of Commons when their only business is to record evidence. It will be some time before the correspondence can be laid on the table of the House ; for we understand that the Government at Mahableshwar has been so busy with the badminton parties, the strawberries and cream, and the other delights of that sweet hill station, that it has not up to this time sent home its reply to the Parsee memorial. It is, indeed, rumoured that the reply was forwarded to the Secretary of State by the hands of either Mr. Superintendent Mills of the Police or Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, who are popularly described as the confidential agents of the Government of Bombay. But we are inclined to give even Sir P. Wodehouse and his colleagues credit for more sense than they could be supposed to possess if this story were true. No doubt, their criticisms on the memorial will be composed as soon as they have leisure for such work. For our part, we do not grudge them their relaxation at Mahableshwur. We would gladly, in fact, forget all that has passed, if His Excellency and company would undertake never to show their faces again in Bombay ; for they are a great nuisance while they are here, and at Mahableshwur they can at all events do very little mischief. Indeed, if the present system of governing India, and especially Western India, is to continue in force, we cannot help thinking that it will be found necessary to set apart a few pleasant hill stations throughout the country to which the people may relegate men unfit to rule—used-up Governors, hot-headed Police Commissioners, and priggish Competition-wallas—men who cannot well be deported, and whose claims it would be cheap to the country to compound for by assigning them liberal incomes, and full permission to play at Badminton all the rest of their lives, on condition that they ceased from meddling and muddling in the busy world below.

WHEN Lord Macaulay and the other Commissioners for the making of the Indian Penal Code set themselves to frame clauses against the numerous forms of bribery and corruption common in India, they found the task difficult and delicate. They were well aware of the enormous influence of officials, and of the servility of the native mind. They feared "that corruption "did prevail to a great extent among the lower "class of public functionaries" : they speak of men "giving bribes to magistrates from exactly the "same feeling which leads them to give their "purses to robbers." They made very stringent penal laws against public servants accepting any gratifications from people under their control or coercion. While allowing an officer to accept pan-soparee from a Chief or to drink champagne at his European Assistant's table, they remark that the case would be widely different if a native zemindar were to pay the debts of a Collector, or if any of the officers of a Residency were to receive money from the Minister of a foreign power. The illustrations to the Penal Code of fraudulent conduct are interesting to note : the Collector taking a house at an unfairly low rent from a suitor in his Court : the Judge who buys shares at a discount when they are selling at a premium ; and, worst of all, the Political who takes a lac of rupees from a Native Minister. Thanks to the honour of the service, and the strict watch which Government always keeps over the pecuniary affairs of its officers, these grosser forms of corruption have, at least in the higher part of the service, become extremely rare. Centralization of government, the practice of removing men from stations when they show any sign of being under undue native influence, and, above all, the extension of intelligible laws to the provinces that used to be non-regulation in the sense of unregulated, and to the Political Agencies—these are some of the causes to which we ascribe the present purity of administration. Some of us have heard of Outram's attack on the Baroda *khutput* ; many of us remember an enquiry being made in the Sudder Adawlut as to the existence of *khutput* in Bombay. As public opinion increases in force, we believe that all attempt to use corruption in the Presidency towns will soon be out of date ; while, on the other hand, it will last longest, as a tradition at least, in the most out-of-the-way Non-Regulation Provinces and in those Political Agencies where cases are tried in secret or in private houses, where the Judges are bound by no laws, where there is no public opinion, and where the officials can quell any expression of adverse opinion by reason of all powers being united in the same hand and the want of an independent judiciary. This close system developes all the evils which open judicature puts to flight ; secresy always gives an impulse to intrigue ; hence a posse of intriguing men, crafty Brahmans, lustful Mussulmans, needy Europeans, offer themselves for the race to distinction, wealth, and power by capturing the intellect and conscience of the local great man.

In the present day it is from such quarters as these that the belief in European justice is likely most to suffer, and it is not from female connections (to quote the Illustration to Section 164 of the Code) that corruption begins. "A is a public servant. B, A's wife, receives a present as a motive for soliciting A to give an office to a particular person. A abets her doing so." Of course both are punishable. But such a transaction rarely or never happens. Men's wives are the safest guardians both of their morals and their reputation ; and, where the wife is listened to, the decencies of European society are observed and the herd of intriguing people are excluded from private familiarity or open intimacy with the high public officer. The reason is that feminine tact discovers knaves ; and that wifely feeling cannot bear to see the husband in the fangs of low associates. When concubinage existed, the experience was the same ; it was never from an officer's female connections that scandals began, but invariably from ostentatious favouritism shown to male subordinates or acquaintance who had only their own selfish interests to serve and private spites to satisfy. And in the present day, we repeat, that experience is the same. Public propriety prevents a wife interfering in the way indicated in the Illustration. But it does not always prevent intimate male friends or male relations doing so ; and we are perfectly certain that if the relative or hob-and-nobbing intimate of any man great in local power chose to settle in the great man's district, if far enough away from settled laws and public opinion, he would soon find himself sought after by the natives. This was one of the reasons which made the East India Company chary of letting Europeans settle in the interior. Except by the existence of a belief that, by means of his personal influence with the man in power, some boon can be got, how can we account for the occasional instance of an individual being employed in intricate legal matters, although utterly ignorant of law and utterly inexperienced in business ? How else can we account for the fact, that, as soon as a new chief official comes to the district, this individual's influence decays—nobody compliments him any more by coming to him for legal advice ; nor does any Native Prince throw any business into his hands any more.

The subject is one for the consideration of the legal profession : the earnings of the Bar will be seriously lessened if a new class of men without legal qualification, without responsibility to any Court or Judge or professional opinion, are allowed to act as legal agents or perchance as judicial officers under the Native Chiefs. How great the evil has already become in England we may guess from the touting letter which Mr. Grant Duff read some time ago to the Indian Committee of the House of Commons in which these irresponsible Agents of Indian princes broadly insinuated that money must be remitted home to them in sums ample enough to bribe men of public position in England. We cannot afford to despise our public honour in the midst of a people like those of India, and we wish that some corrective could be applied to a system so fraught with fraudulent tendencies. The Government of India can do much in a safe direction. It can forbid its own diplomatic Agents having anything to do with such practices. It could discourage natives from employing as Agents in England, in these very profitable cases, the near relations, albeit not members of the Bar, of the officials who dispose of them in India. It can insist on a qualification for legal Agents before its political officers and the Council of India, and stringently order that no reasons of favouritism shall ever cause the qualification to be dispensed with. Most of all, by uniform and open procedure and the enactment of strict and intelligible rules can the native belief in the value of *khutput* and solicitation be reduced, and English ladies can exert no more wholesome influence than by preventing their husbands and friends becoming obtrusively intimate with people of the class below them of doubtful reputation. For the ancient Greek saying is true of official as well as private life, that the character of a man may be known by the company he keeps.

NOTE OF THE DAY.

MR. PEDDER'S drainage proposals and scheme for doing away with the Carnac Bunder nuisance are not indefinitely shelved. At the next meeting of the Town Council Mr. Ravenscroft (the acting Municipal Commissioner) is going formally to propose that the Corporation should be invited to consider them favourably,

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ARRIVAL OF THE CZAR IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, 13TH MAY.

His Imperial Highness the Czar landed at Dover to-day and was received with the greatest enthusiasm. He proceeded at once to Windsor.

The Chilian Government has imprisoned the captain of an English coasting steamer, which capsized, having a lot of Chilian passengers on board. The British Minister has demanded the captain's release and an indemnity besides.

THE CHESTER CUP.

The following is the result of the race for the Chester Cup:—

Organist..... 1
Leolinus..... 2
Bertram 3

OUTRAGE ON THE BRITISH VICE-CONSUL IN GUATEMALA.

LONDON, 14TH MAY

The Commandant of San José, Guatemala, owing to a quarrel, inflicted two hundred lashes on the British Vice-Consul at that place, the arrival of troops alone prevented the death of the Consul. The Commandant has been arrested.

PARLIAMENTARY.

Mr. Trevelyan's Bill for granting household suffrage to counties has been rejected by 287 votes against 173.

The Poole election has been annulled.

FRANCE.

PARIS, 14TH MAY.

M. Buffet has been re-elected President of the Assembly; the Left abstained from voting.

SPAIN.

MADRID, 14TH MAY.

Senores Zabala and Sagasta have formed a Conservative Cabinet.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, 14TH MAY.

The s.s. Simla with outward mails for Bombay left yesterday at 9 P.M.

The s.s. Lombardy with mails for Ceylon and China left to-day at 3 P.M.

LONDON, 13TH MAY, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera 5⅞d.

3 per cent. Consols, for account..... 93⅛.

5 do. French Rente, 1872..... 94⅛.

Bar Silver ..... 58⅛.

The following vessel has passed through the Suez Canal:—Peter Jebson.

Arrival—Pekin.

MR. HAMILTON MAXWELL, of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., has, we understand, joined the direction of the Bank of Bombay.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen be kept on Saturday, the 30th instant, and that all public offices and institutions be closed on that day.

A SPECIAL telegram to a Madras paper, dated the 11th instant, from Cochin, says—"There was some excitement among the Moplahs here last night owing to certain Europeans trespassing on private premises. Bloodshed was avoided by the interposition of the magistrate and the headmen."

WE hear on good authority that the Directors of the New Bank of Bombay at their last meeting called up the remainder of the unpaid capital, Rs. 250 per share on the second issue of shares, and that the two calls of Rs. 125 each will be payable on the 1st of October next and on the 1st of January 1875 respectively.

THE rules for the examination of engineers under "the Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act" are published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*. The examinations will be of three kinds, viz., for chief engineers, for second class engineers, and for native engineers or drivers, and the nature of the test in each case is detailed.

A TELEGRAM dated Allahabad, the 13th May, was received yesterday by the Postmaster to the following effect:—"East India train late to-day. Jubbulpore train started without mails." This is becoming, we are sorry to say, a very common occurrence with the East India line train. Considering the enormous profits which the East India Railway Company are making out of the Famine, they might surely endeavour to serve the public little better than they do.

THE Khedive of Egypt is now, according to a correspondent of the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, collecting the treasures of Arabic literature scattered throughout his dominions into a library at Cairo, and has already enriched this foundation by thirty most valuable copies of the Koran, chiefly taken from the local mosques. One of these copies, that of the learned Gaafar, is the oldest known. It dates from about A.D. 720, and is written on the skin of gazelles, in Cufic characters, and in colours, black, red, and gold.

IT appears from the *Tinnevelly Gazette* that a new disease has broken out in that district. It is called by the natives "water-drinking disease," and owes its origin, it is supposed, to the bad water in the black cotton soil portions of Tinnevelly. The disease runs through four stages, the apoplectic, the febrile, the drinking, and the dysenteric. Dr. Rickard has published a treatment for the disease in the *Tinnevelly Gazette*, but some steps should be taken for its prevention. Possibly the conservation of drinking water at this season of the year would have the desired effect.

AN instrument for observing the altitude of the sun has recently been found under a stone near the harbour of Valentia, county Kerry, Ireland. When discovered it was enclosed in a case, which, on being touched, fell to pieces. The graduations were very carefully and accurately made, but there was no maker's name or date. The instrument was of a most primitive kind, being intended to be suspended from the observer's thumb while he made the observation and no such instruments have been used for the last two hundred and fifty years or more. Two ships of the Spanish Armada are known to have been wrecked near Valentia, and it may have belonged to one of them.

FROM the statement prepared by Mr. Dunlop, Assistant Commissioner, Akola District, Berar, showing the quantity of cotton exported from the stations of the G. I. P. Railway in the Central Provinces and the Berars, from the 1st October 1873 up to the week ending the 2nd May 1874, as compared with the exports up to the same date in the seasons of 1872-73, 1871-72, and 1870-71, we find that the total exports for the week ending 2nd May 1874 were 275,257 full-pressed bales, 1,303 half-pressed bales, and 8,382 docras; total exports up to 2nd May 1873, 185,385 full-pressed bales, 22,868 half-pressed bales, and 13,762 docras; up to 2nd May 1872, 132,218 full pressed bales 33,619 half-pressed bales, and 10,925 docras; up to 2nd May 1871, 138,429 full-pressed bales, 49,500 half-pressed bales, and 15,033 docras.

THE largest vessel ever built in Dundee was launched recently from the shipbuilding yard of Messrs. Gourlay Brothers and Co., in that town. The new vessel, which is named the Teheran, will be employed between London and China, and has been built for the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. It is the second of two screw steamers of exactly the same dimensions, constructed for the company. The Teheran is 360 feet long, 36 feet broad, and 26 feet 9 inches depth of hold. She is of the highest class at Lloyd's, and is extra strengthened. The rig is that of a barque, and the gross register is 2,550 tons. The engines, which have been already fitted up, are surface-condensing high and low pressure, and of 420 horse-power. The steamer will carry the mails, and has commodious passenger accommodation. There is a specie room, ice-house, post office, &c. The ship will be steered by steam as well as hand. The steam will be generated by six boilers.

ONE of the latest novelties is a carpet made from wood. Its characteristic or leading features are such as have been made familiar in tesselated pavements and encaustic tile mosaic work. The entire thickness of the sheets is not over a quarter of an inch, and these are firmly glued in sections of about four inches broad on stout serviceable canvas. Thus, when lifted, the carpet has, so to speak, joints four inches apart throughout its length; and it can be folded up into incredibly small space with the utmost ease. Notwithstanding the frequency of the joints, however, when the wood mosaic is properly laid—as it can be by any housemaid—it presents an utterly seamless surface, compact as an oaken floor, and impervious alike to water and dust. When used alone, as it is capable of a high polish, and is easily kept in order, it gives an air of luxurious warmth and richness to large apartments. Taken with other carpetings, it forms an admirable setting for very brilliant designs in centre-pieces. The mosaic is made in webs 12 yards long by from 9 to 27 inches broad.

THE *Madras Mail* remarks:—One would almost fancy from the plaintive appeals made by the "specials" to Mr. Justice Kernan yesterday that it was the jury and not the Hussars who were on their trial. The foreman, before the trial commenced, enquired, in a business-like way, if the jury were to be locked up, and hinted that, in that event, proper arrangements should be made for their accommodation. Mr. Peele, another Juryman, came more to details, and drew a powerful picture of the miseries of a juryman deprived of his dinner. This "touch of nature" evidently touched the learned Judge, who began to inquire whether there was any necessity for locking up the jurymen before they retired to consider their verdict. The Advocate General saw no reason for such a course of proceeding, and as Mr. Justice Kernan found that his predecessors were averse to locking up juries, he decided to let the present jury proceed to their own homes every evening. The decision will be hailed with satisfaction. Speaking generally, a home-fed jury should be more acceptable to judge, counsel, and prisoners than one boarded for any length of time at a Madras hotel.

A FRIENDLY WORD OR TWO WITH "BLOKE OF THE LINE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have been much excroised by the heart-rending letter of "Bloke of the Line." I should like to weep over him, and to welcome him as a brother. We are both of us hard worked, and both have our little complaints. It is dreadful to think that "men must work, and women must weep, for the harbour bar is moaning." The wretched "Bloke" stands behind his fire, and has his blazing sun overhead, and washes out his boiler, "just for a scanty pittance thrown to him by the Company." I am in a very similar situation, especially with regard to the sun. I too have a "blazing sun overhead,"—at least it has been in that position up to the present time;—my work too is nearly as hard as his—I daresay, and much more monotonous. I rise every morning at from 4 to 4-30 A.M. (to put it time-tabularly), ride some 5 or 10 miles and back, and work till about 11 A.M. under the "blazing sun." Besides this I work all day till 6 or 7 P.M., sometimes later, in office, that is to say, in a tent with the "blazing" etc. For this I receive a pittance thrown to me by Government. At the end of the day, during which I have worked uninterruptedly, I have no other Bloke with whom I can converse and abuse the throwers of the pittance. No, I must go to bed without having spoken to any companion, or heard a word of my native language! I am surrounded by evil-smelling aborigines, and I can stop at no stations, not even to wash my boiler. In addition even to this, the water I have to drink is bad, and all supplies of liquor cost a good deal more than "Bloke" pays for his; for I am many miles away from the much-abused "line." This is a pitiable picture, and only too true. As for the work, both Bloke and I are paid for doing it; and I am sure if Bloke's father had spent a good deal of money on his education—money for which he would have had to work hard—Bloke would be qualified to do other work than that of standing behind blazing fires, and, strange to say, under blazing suns.

When Bloke retires to his bungalow, after washing out his boiler, I have no doubt he and his mate—a congenial soul—have out that bottle of very excellent brandy, and make it look very foolish in a short time—for I am sure he needs it, and that it does him good. After the day's work is done, Bloke has no responsibility for it, nor for all the work he has done during the month. When he has run his engine up to time, and has had his boiler properly washed, his responsibility is ended, and no one can reproach him. If, however, he were one of the reprehensible heads of offices, he would have to work quite as hard in another way with the knowledge that a thousand things are going on under his care, and for which he will always be responsible. He would know that mistakes may be made by his subordinates, and be brought up against him years afterwards. Instead of that comfortable glass with a mate, the wicked head of a traffic office is probably hoping that some idiot of a native clerk hasn't made a wrong entry, or is unpleasantly conscious that a mess has been made of orders which he gave, and for the carrying out of which he is responsible.

I have no doubt that the Company would with pleasure make Bloke their agent if he can show that he is entirely fit for the position.

You see, my dear Bloke, when a man has spent much of his life, and much of his money, and much of his health and strength, in learning certain work, whether it be the driving of engines, or the conducting an office, or the making up of accounts, he expects to be paid according to the value of his work. If there were only a few men in the world able to drive engines successfully, I am quite sure you would be getting a very large salary indeed. If, again, there were a great number of men, able and qualified to be agents of railways, and accountants, and traffic managers, I am sure they would get very small salaries. Suppose, instead of inviting the fiendish agent of your railway to drive an engine, you were to take charge of his office! Between ourselves, I fear the thing would be impossible, whereas he might make shift to drive your engine. Sometimes, you know, engine drivers and guards do rise in life, and of this there are some few instances. But they rose because people found that they were capable of doing more valuable work.

In this wicked world, which is against you and me, my dear Bloke, men are not very fond of giving money for services which are not worth that money. I have an innate conviction that my services are worth much more than the pittance Government throws to me, and we are all pretty much alike in that point.

As for the hardness of the work,—if H. E. the Governor would come out with me for a few days, he would either die, or go back to his own bloated position. Probably you do not stir up your fire with a lady's knitting needle nor does your estimable mistress knit your stockings with the engine poker. If you think, for instance, that my work would be pleasant, and that it is very desirable to be for eight months in the year almost utterly alone, and working from morning till night, why not learn the work and try? I fear, however, that your hands, which are admirably adapted to stirring the fire and washing out your engine, would scarcely be sensitive enough to use mapping instruments, and that your mode of knocking down a native when you differ with him would not be suited to revenue work among the ryots. I confess, nothing pleases me more than an engine. If you see an intellectual-looking tall man gozing with admiration at your engine and asking, what you would call, stupid questions about it, you will know who it is. I daresay now, if the truth were known, that your salary is nearly as large as mine, and I have heard that it is often double what is thrown to me—I sincerely hope that a just and discriminating public will offer you the position of Governor,—H. E. Sir Bloke of the Line, K.G.C.B., and that Sir Philip Wodehouse will be relegated to his natural sphere—the engine. The question of injustice is one thing; but, because you are getting less than you think is your due, that is no reason why you should suppose that every one else is getting more than his due.

There are plenty of others who are quite as hard-worked as you without your advantages; and I select the department I am working, not because it is so very hard-worked, but merely because I naturally know something about it. I daresay a bloated conservator of forests, or even a heavenly assistant collector, has to be out in the blazing sun and to work with his brains quite as hard as you do with your hands. Don't come before the public with your finger in your eye, but look at the sad picture over which I have nearly been affected to tears of a survey officer in the blazing &c., and say—"there may be people in the world who are hardworked besides myself."

REVENUE SURVEY.

BOMBAY.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines.....Rs. 1
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0 8as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged, for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

In future, these advertisements will always be placed immediately below the New Advertisements in our front page.

SALT DEPARTMENT.—Mr. A. G. Maury, second-class Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, has been allowed a furlough to Europe for one year.

TALOOKDARRE SETTLEMENT OFFICER.—Mr. J. B. Richey, Talookdaree Settlement Officer, Guzerat, resumed charge of his office on the 4th instant.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR IN THE POONA COLLECTORATE.—Mr. Venkatrao Ramchandra has been appointed to act as Public Prosecutor in the Poona Collectorate.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.—We learn that Dr. Gray, Professor of Botany in the Grant Medical College, will act for Dr. Lyon as Professor of Chemistry and Chemical Analyst to Government.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—An inquest was held yesterday at the Baboola Tank on the body of one Goolam Hoossein. The jury found that death was caused by his having been accidentally drowned in the tank.

INFANTICIDE.—Yesterday the body of a child, of premature birth, was found in a narrow passage in Moody Bazaar, partly eaten by rats. The body was forwarded to the Coroner's Surgeon for examination.

SHIPPING MASTER.—Lieutenant J. Brebner will resume charge of his substantive appointment of Shipping Master from 1st June next, from which date Mr. Walker will revert to his duties as Deputy Shipping Master.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—A Hindoo named Oobyall Arjoon reported to the police yesterday that his room at Moogbhat was entered on the previous night, and ornaments valued at Rs. 184 stolen therefrom. Enquiries are being instituted into the matter.

THE SONAPORE RIOT.—The three Parsees who were supposed to be concerned in the Sonapore riot, and who were forwarded to Bombay by Captain Daniell, Superintendent of Police, Ahmednuggur, have been discharged by the Commissioner of Police after making due enquiries into the case.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.—On Wednesday an old man named Hajee Mahomed was severely beaten by one Abdoola Oomer at Chimna Butcher Street. Hajee was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where it was discovered that some of his ribs were fractured. The assailant has been arrested by the police.

NEWS FOR SHIKAREES.—A correspondent of a Gujerathee daily writes that a tiger has appeared in the village of Powree near Nowsaree. About one hundred men, under the superintendence of Hurriba Dada, one of the karbharees of the Gaekwar, went to the place to endeavour to kill the tiger, but they failed in their object.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 4th May 1874, Rs. 71,76,179; add, silver received during the week, Rs. 25,92,813; deduct, new coin paid during the week, Rs. 24,98,000; balance, Rs. 72,70,992. There are in addition 17,36,347 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

SENT TO THE REFORMATORY.—A Parsee lad aged about twelve years, named Ardaseer Ruttonjee, was yesterday charged before the Acting Senior Magistrate with committing an assault against the person of one Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee. An old woman, who said she was the grandmother of the boy, complained that he behaved badly with every one, and begged that he might be sent to the Reformatory. The magistrate made an order accordingly.

THE BARODA COMMISSION REPORT.—We mentioned a few days ago that on the application of the Gaekwar of Baroda a copy of the Baroda Commission's report was forwarded to His Highness with a view to enable him to make his defence. We now learn from the *Subodh Patrika*, that the Maharaja has been telegraphed to by the Viceroy to make his defence on or before the 1st June next, otherwise a resolution of the Government will be issued on the above report.

THE PERJURY CASE.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Patrick Ryan, acting Third Magistrate, a native Christian named Antone De Cruz was charged with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding. Mr. Hearn, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution; the prisoner was undefended. The information of Mr. Edginton, Deputy Commissioner of Police, and the evidence of one Baker, taken in the case of the Queen v. Ross and two others, were read over in the presence and hearing of the prisoner, who was connected with the same case. The magistrate then cautioned the prisoner as usual, and after having made a rambling statement, he was formally committed to stand his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

MORS OMNIBUS COMMUNIS.—The Omnibus Company has now ceased to exist, or at all events has done something quite as fatal to its identity, having permitted itself to be swallowed up by the Tramway Association The old Omnibus Company did very good service to the travelling public of Bombay, and so far as can be judged at the present moment received more patronage than the Association which has now superseded it. Mr Gunputrao N. Laud, who conducted the business of the large undertaking, gave universal satisfaction, exhibiting business qualifications of no mean order in arranging the thousand and one things connected with the timing of numerous coming and departing omnibuses. The ordinary travelling public were indebted for their comfort to Mr. Gunputrao more than they probably imagine.

COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS.—At a sitting of the Court of Petty Sessions yesterday, at the Fort Police Court before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Acting Senior Magistrate, chairman, Surgeon Maj or T. G. Hewlett, and Mr. Bhugwandas Purshotumdas, members, there was only one case, in which a man named Ally Hyder Allumgheer was charged with having in his possession a greater quantity of opium than one quarter of a Surat seer. Mr. Hearn, Public Prosecuter, appeared to conduct the case on behalf of the prosecution; the prisoner was undefended. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and urged in defence that he had brought the opium from his native country, and that he was quite ignorant of the law. The prisoner was ordered to forfeit double the value of the opium found in his possession, and double the amount of duty leviable thereon—in all Rs. 208.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday the 12th May, was 304, being 62 less than in the preceding week, 10 more than the total of the week ending 13th May 1873, and 44 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 191 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

SECTION OR SUB-SECTION.	Population by Census of 1872.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Resp. System.	Digestive System.	Accidents and violence.	Total.	Total births of still-born.
Colaba &c.	16,601	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	3
Fort, Southern.	9,393	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern.	29,732	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	10	8
Esplanade	10,464	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	4	7
Market	43,198	...	9	...	3	...	1	...	14	11
Mandvee	34,100	2	14	...	2	...	1	...	28	6
Chukla	30,748	2	7	...	2	2	2	...	21	10
Oomburkharee.	49,873	...	9	...	4	3	2	...	23	18
Dongree	57,028	...	11	...	1	2	1	...	19	7
Dhobeetalao ...	37,915	...	1	...	6	2	4	...	23	10
Phuneswaree...	20,769	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	8	2
Bhooleshwur...	36,626	1	8	...	2	2	1	...	22	10
Khetwaree	23,638	...	3	...	...	3	5	...	14	10
Girgaum	27,594	...	5	...	1	1	3	...	10	11
Khetwaree	24,817	...	4	...	3	1	3	...	14	9
Girgaum	21,234	1	5	...	...	...	1	...	9	4
Chaupatee	7,831	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
Walkeshwur ...	7,741	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	3	1
Mahalukmee...	4,317	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	3	1
Mazagon	20,973	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	1
Tarwaree	10,083	4	16	...	2	...	10	...	32	13
Kamat. & Bye.	75,028	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
Parell	13,773	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	3
Scoree	4,499	...	1	...	3	1	3	...	8	2
Seo	11,572	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahim	14,310	...	2	...	1	1	2	...	6	3
Worlee	7,441	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Native Division	10,000	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Not resident & unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	12	117	...	29	27	39	3	304	191	
Corresponding week '72.	32	115	...	16	32	19	8	294	259	

The following statement shows the number of deaths of the different races or castes:—

RACE OR CASTE.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Resp. System.	Digestive System.	Accidents and violence.	Total (including other diseases)	Total birth. ex of still born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c.	...	6	...	5	1	2	...	19	2
Brahman	...	6	...	1	...	1	...	10	5
Lingaet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bhatia	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	4	2
Hindoo of other Caste...	7	59	...	12	13	14	3	136	98
Hindoo Out-caste.....	...	7	...	1	1	5	...	18	12
Mossulman.....	4	27	...	3	9	13	...	80	39
Parsee	...	3	...	6	1	1	...	22	16
Jew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Native-Christian	1	6	...	1	2	...	...	10	10
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
European	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	1
Negro-African	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Chinese.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Race.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total:..	13	117	...	29	27	39	3	304	191
Corresponding week '72.	32	115	...	16	32	19	8	294	259

"CASTE."

MISS CARRY GEORGE'S company gave their second performance of this elegant comedy in the Grant Road Theatre on Wednesday evening before an appreciative, though, we regret to say, a very small, audience. In spite, however, of the many empty seats, every character in the piece was sustained with energy and spirit, and the actors and actresses received as great applause as so small a house could give. Miss George was very charming, both as the coy "fiancée," and the loving wife, and, in the last act, as the inconsolable young widow, she won all sympathies, and every one rejoiced with her on the return of her "dear George," so long mourned as dead. Mr. Leonard as "the Hon'ble George D'Alroy" was very natural and earnest, and we agreed with Miss Polly Eccles when she exclaimed "Oh, what a handsome brother-in-law!" Mr. Batson, as "Capt. Hawtree," was very good, and an undoubted "tip-top swell." His acting in the opening part of the piece, where he chaffs his friend and comrade, "D'Alroy," for thinking of marrying a girl of low family, and no "caste," was very natural, and his embarrassment when the lively "Polly Eccles" (Miss Jennie Nye), styling him "corporal," gives him the tea-kettle, and bids him "go and fill it in the back-kitchen," was very amusing. Miss Jennie Nye's part was, perhaps, the most taking one in the piece, and she played it with a sparkling vivacity and merry humour which greatly pleased the audience. Her chaffing of Captain Hawtree was very amusing, and her manner, both in that scene and in that of the quarrel with her lover, "Sam Gerridge," was captivating. Mr. Lawrence, as the drunken profligate "Eccles," played with his usual ability and a thorough appreciation of his part. When, after filching the coral from the baby in the cradle, and, the widowed mother (Miss George) detect ing it, commands him with genuine motherly indignation and wrath to give it up, he does so, and breaks into maudlin sentiment at her cruelty to her "old father," his acting was capital. The "Marquise de St. Maur" (Miss Florence Norman) was a good impersonation of a noble marchioness, filled with pride of birth and descent. The costume was very appropriate, and the acting dignified and stately, as was due to the character. Mr. Taylor was very amusing and quaint as "Sam Gerridge," and was very natural in his efforts to push his business, in the shape of a circular, down the throat of every one he met, exciting thereby the indignation of his lively little sweetheart, Polly Eccles. Altogether the piece was most successful, and we only regretted it was not so in a pecuniary point of view. Of course, at this time of year, a full house every night cannot be reasonably expected; we hope, however, that taking all things into consideration, Miss George may have reason to be satisfied with her visit to Bombay. Last night "The Unequal Match" was performed.

MEETING OF AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS IN INDIA.

A MEETING of the members of the above Society was held at the registered office of the Bombay District, in DeLisle Road, yesterday. Mr. Shelly, who was called to the chair, briefly stated that the meeting had been called to acquaint the members of the steps which had been taken to prevent the introduction of the contemplated changes in the G. I. P. Railway—changes which, if carried out, he feared would prove injurious to both employer and employed. He then called upon the general secretary of the Society to relate what had been done in the matter.

Mr. Atkins stated that a deputation of the locomotive employés from the various stations on the G. I. P. Railway had waited on the Agent of the G.I.P.R., who had met them in a very courteous manner, but stated his inability to withdraw the new scheme of working, but that any local grievances properly represented would meet with attention. He also expressed his willingnes to foward a memorial to the Home Board should the men desire to send one. The deputation, after thanking the Agent for the kind attention with which he had listened to them, withdrew and met again in the evening at the Society's office, where a meeting was held, at which a number of members were present. At this meeting the interview with the Agent was freely discussed, and after much consideration the following resolution was passed:—"That as the Agent has assured the deputation reductions will be effected in the locomotive department, Mr. Atkins be requested to write to that gentleman and inform him that the men are willing to work one hour per day or 26 hours per month longer than at present for the same remuneration they are now receiving, but that they solicit 60 days' half-pay may be granted during the year for cases of sickness, providing such sickness is not occasioned through misconduct, neglect, etc. All else to remain as at present." It was further resolved:—"That this meeting does not admit that the men on the G. I. P. Railway have been working a smaller number of hours for a day's pay than is consistent with reason. The present concession is only granted because it has been asserted that they are better paid than the men on any other Indian railway, which yet remains to be proved, and that the Agent be solicited to forward a memorial to the Board of Directors in England if circumstances should warrant the men taking such a step. Acting on the above he (Mr. Atkins) had written to the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway, who replied that he would see the men at his office at 1 P.M. on Wednesday. Accordingly the men waited upon the Agent, who expressed his willingness to accept the concession made by the men and granted the allowance solicited in cases of sickness, but curtailed the pay and time allowed for shed work, washing out boilers, &c., in a manner the men could not agree to. They, therefore, after thanking the Agent withdrew, and had now met to decide as to the best course which could be adopted. He would draw their attention to a remark which the Agent had made, viz., that if substantial reasons could be brought forward, reduced to figures, showing why this reduction should not be made, he might re-consider his decision. It therefore was necessary that the men at the various stations should supply him (the speaker) with correct and truthful statements of their system of working, when he believed it possible the Agent might be induced to alter his decision, as he believed that he should be able to show that gentleman, that although the men would suffer he believed the Railway Company would suffer in a far greater degree, unless the point in question was conceded. No doubt many felt grieved that the concession which they had made—a concession which would put some thousands of pounds annually into the shareholders' pockets—was not accepted; but he enjoined them to be patient, to act prudently and calmly, as they had hitherto done, and friends would arise where least to be expected. It was then resolved that the men await the result of Mr. Atkins's further communication with the Agent, when, if the result is unfavourable, the Home Board be memorialized, and subsequently, if necessary, the Executive Council at Allahabad be requested to take the necessary steps to memorialize the Government of India with a view of obtaining a commission to enquire into the work and pay of the employés on Indian railways.

The meeting closed at 10 A.M.

SAVORY & MOORE'S BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.
Resembles Mother's Milk more closely than any other kind of Food, perfectly fulfilling its object—that of promoting the growth and health of the Child. The Royal Families of England and Russia are supplied with this Food, and the Medical Profession recommend it with the utmost confidence and certainty of success. *See Medical Certificates and Opinions.* Wholesale and Retail of the Manufacturers, 143, New Bond Street, London. W., And Retail of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply SAVORY and MOORE'S INVIGORATING COCOA, for Dyspeptic and Delicate persons of all ages.

WHITE COAL.—Notwithstanding the antiquity of many proverbs dating back to prehistoric times and their reception as figurative axioms day by day, they become exploded through deeper investigation or fuller knowledge. "As black as a coal" is not so generally true as some of this current coin of the intellect, but it is one that must go the way of many others. One of the most important fragments of the age is evident of existent coal beds that, by the pet phrase of Bara writers, "underlie whole areas of country." Some coming, but never late for the black swan, small animals with birds' beaks, and the remains of the fruit, has just been put the stamp of the existence of coal which is filmed, revealed a great bed of coal, which is filmed, [illegible] says *Iron*, [illegible] the score of [illegible] the sake our public

INDIAN NEWS.

INTERCHANGE OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—Looking to the great expense incurred on account of translading at Raichore, the Government of India have expressed their opinion that some change in the height of the Raichore platforms is desirable, at an early date, in order to have a free interchange of stock with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. It is proposed therefore to alter the platforms of the Madras Railway at Raichore, even at the risk of having to alter them again.—*Madras Athenæum.*

EFFECT OF THE LATE CYCLONE.—Among the damage done by the cyclone which happened on Tuesday last, we may chronicle the almost total destruction of the new drain in process of construction near the railway station at Royapooram. This drain or tunnel which is understood to have cost the Railway Company upwards of ten thousand rupees, and has occupied some months in its construction, had very nearly approached completion, and now the whole work will have to be done over again. The drain, which was a very well constructed one, was intended, we believe, for carrying away the dirty water caused by washing out the engines, and extended from the engine-shed to the Railway sheers near which it empties itself into the sea.—*Madras Times.*

MADRAS AGRICULTURAL SHOW.—The Board of Revenue have made the following awards of prizes for essays submitted in connection with the Madras Agricultural Show:—(1.) For a report on the Indigenous Breed of Cattle in the Madras Presidency, Prize Rs. 100, Dr. Shortt; Extra Prize Rs. 50, S. Appasawmy Moodelly, late Tahsildar, Virdachellam Taluq, South Arcot; (2.) For a report on the cultivation of Indigenous Tobacco, Prize Rs. 100, S. Appasawmy Moodelly, late Tahsildar, Virdachellam Taluq, South Arcot; (3.) For a report on the experimental cultivation of Carolina Paddy, Prize Rs. 100, C. Cundasawmy Moodelly, Deputy Collector of Naidupett. The rejected essays have been returned to the writers, and the four successful ones are being printed at the Government Press. The following number of copies of each have been ordered to be struck off:—

1. Essay on Cattle, 1st Prize ... ... 300 copies.
2. „ „ 2nd „ ... ... 100 „
3. Tobacco „ ... ... 200 „
4. Carolina paddy ... ... 300 „

—*Madras Mail.*

GUNPOWDER FACTORY.—The following is a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel N. G. Campbell, R. A., Officiating Deputy Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines, in charge of Ordnance Office, to Colonel A. C. Silver, Secretary to Government, Military Department, dated Fort St. George, 11th April 1874:—I have the honour to report, for the information of Government, that in consequence of the unsafe state of the chimney of the building containing the 14-horse power engine for working the machinery of the granulating, glazing, and reeling rooms, it has become necessary to stop the progress of work at the Gunpowder Manufactory, and as the District Engineer states that it will take two months to repair the chimney, the manufacture of gunpowder will necessarily cease in this Presidency for that time at least. An opportunity is thus afforded me, which I gladly avail myself of in the interests of the workmen employed at factory, to respectfully urge advantage being taken of this opportune occasion to remedy the gravest existing defect in the arrangements of the establishment. At several times, and by more than one Superintendent, it has been brought to notice that the labourers at the Madras Gunpowder Manufactory perform their work under circumstances of extreme danger, attended with the maximum of risk, by reason of the very objectionable position which the three rooms referred to occupy relatively to each other and to the engine-room on which they depend. Situated in dangerous proximity, these rooms are centred by a building in positive contact with one of them, and holding a steam engine and boiler, and it is not too much to say that the "lives of the men employed in these rooms as well as the safety of the whole factory has for years depended on a happy but accidental exemption from an explosion which the above arrangements seem naturally calculated to produce. As these rooms must now for a season be closed, the moment appears opportune for making those alterations required to lessen the risk to which the operatives are at present subjected, and, I therefore venture respectfully to submit for the consideration of Government a small sketch, prepared by Lieutenant-Colonel Childers, showing the present and proposed arrangement of the buildings under review, and I trust I may be allowed, under the circumstances which I have detailed, most earnestly to solicit the sanction of Government for the immediate execution of the proposed work as an emergent one. I may add that, if sanctioned and carried out, the alterations will place the factory on a fair footing as a single factory; that is, as one having no duplicate working rooms to fall back upon in case of accident.

THE MADRAS RAILWAY DISASTER.

As I drove to the Central Station on Saturday evening, I observed several carriages with passengers leaving the yard. On enquiring of the Railway authorities, I was informed that passengers for the South West Line by the mail train, could only be booked as far as Goriattum, owing to there being two breaks in the line, one at Mailputty and another at Vaniembady. A great many intending passengers preferred therefore returning to their homes to passing the night at Goriattum. However I chose the latter alternative, and pushed forward. The train left the station as usual at six o'clock no delay having occurred in the starting of it. As we passed out of Madras, I observed many fields on each side of the Line flooded with water. Every watercourse seemed to be full, and here and there quantities of Railway ballast had been washed away. We were delayed a few minutes at Chinnamapett, waiting for the 6-10 A. M. Train from Erode. Among the passengers were the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Colonel Shaw Stewart, and Mr. Robinson, Deputy Chief Engineer, returning to Madras from the Vaniembady break. After leaving Arconum, the passengers in my train were disturbed about midnight by shouting. On looking out of the window, I found that the train was at a stand-still and that we were surrounded by about a hundred men, who were brandishing torches, dancing about the carriages, and making a most unearthly row. An explanation was soon given me that we had arrived at the scene of the break, a mile from Vaniembady, and that the torchbearers had been stationed there by Mr. Craik, the Assistant Traffic Manager. A fo

FUNERAL OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.

In the presence of a large number of men eminent in science and medicine, Dr. Livingstone was buried, on Saturday afternoon, April 18th, in the nave of Westminster Abbey, near the graves of the celebrated engineers Telford and Stephenson.

The remains of the deceased traveller, which had been brought from Southampton on the previous Wednesday, were not the subject of any formal "lying in state;" but on Friday a few persons were allowed to see the coffin in the map-room of the Royal Geographical Society's house. This apartment was draped in black, and on the coffin of shiney Zanzibar wood were laid flowers, wreaths of *immortelles*, and palm-branches, the latter the gift of the Baroness Burdett Coutts. In this room also were some relics of Dr. Livingstone in the shape of his chronometer, astronomical and drawing instruments, compasses, and maps, the walls being hung with three portraits of the explorer. At eleven o'clock on Saturday morning the Rev. H. W. Hamilton, Presbyterian minister at Hamilton, performed, by request of the family, the funeral service of the Scotch Church over the body, this service being attended by the majority of the mourners. Soon after that hour Savile row was lined with carriages, conspicuous amongst which were the civic equipages of the Lord Mayor. The body was encased in three coffins—the metal ones in which the remains came from Zanzibar being enclosed in two others made by Messrs. Banting, the undertakers. Of these two coffins one was a leaden one, the other of English oak, polished, with rows of brass nails and massive handles, and this inscription on the name plate—"David Livingstone. Born at Blantyre, Lanarkshire, Scotland, 19th March, 1813. Died at Ilala, Central Africa, 4th May, 1873. A black velvet pall covered the coffin, which was placed in the hearse at half-past twelve, and followed by twelve mourning coaches and several private carriages to Westminster Abbey.

The route was down Bond-street, across Piccadilly, down Saint James's-street, along Pall Mall, Charing-cross, and by Parliament-street to Westminster Abbey, and, although a crowd followed the procession from Savile-row to Westminster, it must be confessed that as a demonstration it fell far short of that at Southampton on Wednesday. A group of people clustered round the base of the Guards' Memorial in Waterloo-place; at Charing-cross there was a larger throng; but it was only upon arriving at Westminster, and seeing the press of people in front of the Abbey and near St. Margaret's Church, that one was made aware of the fact that an imposing ceremony was taking place. The shutters of several shops—notably the hydrographers — were put up, but not a flag at half-mast was visible from Savile-row to Westminster. At Southampton all the town turned out to see the coffin of Livingstone taken from the waterside to the railway station; the mayor and the town council appeared in their robes, accompanied by their officers carrying the draped insignia of office; all the shops were partially, some entirely, closed; a band playing the Dead March in "Saul" headed the procession, and every external mark of respect was paid to the memory of the celebrated traveller. But in London it was very different, so far as outward appearances went.

The spectacle inside the Abbey fully atoned for the lukewarmness of the demonstration outside. The choir was fully occupied an hour before the funeral. Behind the altar rails stood a compact body of gentlemen, amongst whom were some members of the House of Commons. Under the lantern, north and south of the altar, seats were reserved for the mourners, of whom the ladies were early in their places, with their *in memoriam* wreaths and bouquets in front of them. On the book-rests of the seats, right and left of the choir, were two rows of white flowers. These were the funeral gifts of other ladies, and struck the gaze curiously from the sombre hue of everything around them. The ceremony was fixed for one o'clock, and ten minutes after that hour the first faint chords of the "Sentences" were heard, sung to Croft's music. Entering the Abbey by the west cloister door, the procession advanced with measured pace up the nave, the floor of which was draped with black from the centre, where the grave is situated, to the rood-screen, from the top of which several spectators viewed the ceremony. At the head of the pall-bearers were Mr. H. M. Stanley, who walked on the right-hand side, and Mr. Jacob Wainwright the African youth who, as will be remembered, read the burial service of the Church of England over the lamented traveller's body at the time of his death. The Rev. Horace Waller, Mr. Webb, of Newstead Abbey, Mr. Oswell, Mr. E. Young, Sir T. Steele, and Dr. Kirk completed the list of pall-bearers, who took their places on the north side of the choir, close to the altar steps. Following immediately behind the coffin came a throng of mourners, who were fain to remain standing on both sides during the service, for every seat was occupied long before the procession arrived.

The custom, which until very lately was in vogue only on the Continent, of loading the coffin with flowers, was followed to a remarkable extent. Never was a coffin more beautifully adorned than that containing all that was mortal of Dr. Livingstone. The spiked leaves of the tall palm-branches sent by the Baroness Burdett Coutts, and placed at both ends of the coffin, were appropriate reminders of the scenery amongst which Livingstone passed the best years of his life. The music used for the sentences and Psalm xc. was that of Croft and Purcell, so well known that further reference to it were unnecessary. Not so, however, is it with Doddridge's hymn, beginning "O God of Bethel, by whose hand," sung to Tallis's "Ordinal," so called from its being used at ordination time. It is a common-metre tune, perhaps better known in our churches than any other melody—simple and striking, particularly when sung in unison, as it was on Saturday, by some thousands of voices. Copies of the words of the hymn were provided for the congregation, who, directly they heard the familiar strain, took it up and sang it with a hearty reverence which was good to listen to. The hymn followed the proper lesson from the Corinthians, "Now is Christ risen from the dead," which was read by Archdeacon Jennings, the senior canon present; and then the coffin was taken from the choir to the centre of the nave.

At the grave stood several ladies, who laid wreaths of flowers on the coffin; and when Dean Stanley, Archdeacon Jennings, and the Rev. S. Flood Jones, M. A., the precentor, had taken their places at the head of the grave, and the choir had begun to chant "Man that is born of a woman" (Croft), the scene was one of the most striking ever seen in Westminster Abbey. The majority of the mourners were men of note, to a greater or lesser extent, but everywhere amongst that vast assembly of men and women clad in mourning garb the eyes fell on some well-known face. There were present amongst others the Duke of Sutherland, Mr. John Bright, M. P., Count Munster (the German Ambassador), the Bishops of Lincoln and Manchester, Lord Houghton, Lord Shaftesbury, the Earl of Ducie, Lord Cottesloe, Lord Kinnaird, Mr. Baillie Cochrane, M. P., Mr. Mundella, M. P., Mr. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P., Mr. Serjeant Simon, M. P., Sir Frederick Perkins, M. P., Sir Ruthford Alcock, Sir C. Russel, M.P., Mr. Leeman, Dr. Lyon Playfair, M.P., Lord Lawrence, Vice-Admiral Sir W. Hall, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M.P., Mr. Moran (the United States Charge d'Affaires), Chevalier Cadorna (the Italian Minister), Viscount Duprat (Portuguese Consul-General), the Rev. W. S. Price (in whose Indian church Dr. Livingstone last received the Holy Communion), Lady Rawlinson, Lady Strangford, Lady Frere, and Miss Livingstone. That it was a gathering of representative men will be seen from the names appended, although it is difficult to make a selection from amongst so great a crowd. In the Abbey, besides those mentioned, were the Lord Mayor, the City Remembrancer, some score or so members of the Corporation of London, Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Sir C. Nicholson, the Right Hon. Russell Gurney, Q.C., M.P., the Hon. G. C. Broderick, General Scott, General Rigby; Admirals Codrington, Sherard Osborne, Ommaney, Ricketts, and Collinson; Colonel Ouseley, Professor Hans Busk and a deputation from the Anthropological Institute, Professor Leone Levi, Professor Ramsay (director of the Geological Survey), Dr. Forbes Watson, Drs. Beke and Alschul, the Rev. Baldwin Brown, Messrs. J. Bryce, F. Galton, W. Spottiswoode, Winwood Reade, C. Routledge, Sampson Low, E. Stanford, Warington Smith, the Rev. J. Oswald Dykes and a deputation of the London Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church, and representatives of the Church Missionary Society and the London Missionary, Wesleyan Missionary, General Baptist Missionary, British and Foreign Anti-Slavery, and East African Anti-Slavery Societies, as well as deputations from the Royal Botanical Society of London, the Social Science Association, the National Temperance League, the African section of the Society of Arts, the Southampton Reception Committee, &c.

There was such a profound quiet in the Abbey, despite the presence of so many people, that those standing a considerable distance from the grave heard the falling earth as it was dropped on the coffin by the verger previous to Dean Stanley reading, with emphatic earnestness, the prayer of committal. The ceremony terminated by the choir singing the funeral anthem, "His body is buried in peace, but his soil liveth for evermore;" and, as the spectators left, after looking down on the flower-strewn coffin, the Dead March in "Saul" was played by the organist, Mr. Turle. The Abbey choir was augmented by six men and six boys from the Chapel Royal, St. Paul's Cathedral, and the Temple Church, making in all about forty voices.

On Sunday afternoon there was a funeral service in Westminster Abbey. For at least an hour before service time the doors were thronged, and when they were opened at half-past two the whole of the space directly accessible to the public was at once filled.

LETTER FROM DR. LIVINGSTONE.

(Continued from Wednesday's "Bombay Gazette.")

The whole of my experience in Central Africa says that the negroes not yet spoiled by contact with the slave trade are distinguished for friendliness and good sound sense. Some can be guilty of great wickedness and seem to think little about it; others perform actions as unmistakably good with no great self-complacency; and if one catalogued all the good deeds or all the bad ones he came across, he might think the men extremely good or excessively bad, instead of calling them, like ourselves, curious compounds of good and evil. In one point they are remarkable—they are honest. Even among the cannibal Manyuema, a slave-trader at Bambarre and I had to send our goats and fowls up to the Manyuema villages to prevent their being all stolen by my friend's own slaves. Another widespread trait of character is a trusting disposition. The Central African tribes are the antipodes to some of the North American Indians, and very unlike many of their own countrymen who have come into contact with Muhamedans and Portuguese and Dutch Christians. They at once perceive the superiority of the strangers in power of mischief, and readily listen to and ponder over friendly advice. After the cruel massacre of Nyangwe, which I unfortunately witnessed, fourteen chiefs, whose villages had been destroyed, and many of their people killed, fled to my house, and begged me to make peace for them with the Arabs, then come over to their side of the great river Lualaba, divide their country anew, and point out where each should build a new village, and cultivate other plantations. The peace was easily made, for the Arabs had no excuse for their senseless murders, and each blamed the other for the guilt. Both parties pressed me to remain at the peace-making ceremonies; and had I not known the African trusting disposition, might have set down the native appeal to great personal influence. All I had in my favour was common decency and fairness of behaviour, and perhaps a little credit for goodness awarded by the Zanzibar slaves. The Manyuema could easily see that the Arab religion was disjoined from morality. Their immorality in fact has always proved an effectual barrier to the spread of Islam in Eastern Africa. It is a sad pity that our good "Bishop of Central Africa," albeit ordained in Westminster Abbey, preferred the advice of a colonel in the army to remain at Zanzibar rather than proceed into his diocese and take advantage of the friendliness of the still unspoiled interior tribes to spread our faith. The Catholic missionaries lately sent from England to Maryland to convert the negroes might have obtained the advice of half-a-dozen army colonels to remain at New York or even at London. But the answer, if they have any Irish blood in them, might have been "Take your advice and yourselves off to the Battle of Dorking. We will fight our own fight." The venerable Archbishop of Baltimore told these brethren that they would get "chills and fever," but he did not add—"When you do get the 'shivers' then take to your heels, my hearties." When any of the missionaries at Zanzibar get "chills and fever" they have a nice pleasure trip in a man of war to the Seychelles Islands. The good men deserve it, of course, and no one would grudge to save their precious lives. But human nature is frail; Zanzibar is much more unhealthy than the main land; and the government, by placing men-of-war at the disposal of these brethren, though to help them in their work, virtually aid them to keep out of it. Some eight years have rolled on, and good Christian people have contributed their money annually for Central Africa, and the "Central African diocese" is occupied only by the Lord of All Evil. It is with a sore heart I say it, but recent events have shown that those who have so long been playing at being missionaries, and peeping across from the sickly island to their diocese on the main land with telescopes, might have been turned to far better account. About '68 there were twelve congregations of native Christians at the capital of Madagascar. These were the result of the labours of independent missionaries for some fifty years. The Malagasse Christians showed their faith to be genuine, by enduring the most bitter persecution, and scores, if not hundreds, submitted to cruel public executions rather than deny the blessed Saviour. The first missionaries had to leave the island, but the converts, having the Bible in their own tongue, continued to meet and worship, and increase in secret, though certain death was the penalty on discovery. A change in the government allowed the return of missionaries, and a personal entreaty of Queen Victoria to the successor of the old persecuting Queen of Madagascar obtained freedom of worship for the Christians, and peace and joy prevailed. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts thereafter sent some missionaries to Tamatave, which may be called the chief seaport for the capital, where many heathens lived, and the energetic Cape bishop slyly said that they were not to interfere with churches already formed, but the good, pious men at once sent the touching cry back to London, "Let us go up to the capital." Sheer want of charity makes me conjecture that if we had twelve native churches at Unyanyembe, or at Ujiji, on the Tanganyika, the "Bishop of Central Africa" would eight years ago have been in here like a shot, and no colonel's advice, however foolish, would have prevented him.

It is not to be supposed that the managers of the society named felt that they were guilty of unchristian meanness in intruding into other men's labours while tens and hundreds of millions of wholly untaught heathens were equally within their reach. These things are done from want of kind consideration. A similar instance of bad manners occurred at Honolulu a few years ago. Mr. Ellis, the venerable apostle of the Masagasele, was working at Honolulu towards the beginning of this century, when some American Presbyterian missionaries appeared, searching for a sphere of labour. Mr. Ellis at once gave up his dwelling, church, school, and printing press to them, and went to work elsewhere. The Americans have laboured most devotedly and successfully in Owyhee, as Captain Cook called it, ever since, and by them education and Christianity were diffused over the whole Sandwich group. But it lately appeared that the converted islanders wanted an Episcopalian bishop, and a bishop they got, who, in sheer lack of good breeding, went about Honolulu with a great paper cap on his head, ignoring his American brethren, whose success showed them to be of the true Apostolic stamp, and declaring that he, the novice, was the only bishop—the only true bishop, and no mistake. Of all mortal men, missionaries and missionary bishops ought manifestly to be true gentlemen; and it does feel uncomfortably strange to see our dearly beloved brethren entering into their neighbours' folds, built up by the toils of half a century, and being guilty of conduct, through mere nonconsideration, that has an affinity to sheep-stealing. It may seem harsh to say so—but, sitting up here in Unyanyembe in wearisome waiting for Mr. Stanley to send men from the coast, two full months' march, or 500 miles distant, and all Central Africa behind me, the thought will rise up that the Church of England and universities have, in intention at least, provided the Gospel for the perishing population; and why does it not come? Then, again, the scene rises up of undoubtedly good men descending to draw away stray sheep from those who have borne the burden and heat of the day at Tananarivo, the capital of Madagascar, rather than preach to the Tamatave heathen, or to the thousands of Malagasse in Bembatook Bay, who, though Sakalavas, are quite as friendly and politically one with the Hovas at the seat of government. And then the unseemly spectacle at Honolulu! It is a proceeding of the same nature as that in Madagascar; but each process has something in its favour. "The native Christians wanted a bishop." Well, all who know natives understand exactly what that means. If we want to cavil, "an intelligent Zulu" soon comes to the front. I overheard an intelligent educated negro aver that the Bible was wrong, because an elephant was stronger than a lion, and the Bible said, "What is sweeter than honey, what is stronger than a lion?" But I do not wish to attack the precious old documents, the "Scriptures of Truth," and his intelligence, such as it was, shall remain unsung. The excellent bishops of the Church of England, who all take an interest in the "Central African Mission," will, in their kind and gracious way, make every allowance for the degeneracy of the noble effort of the universities into a mere chaplaincy of the Zanzibar consulate. One of them even defended a *lapsus* which no one else dared to face, but whatever in their kind-heartedness they may say, every man of them would rejoice to hear that the Central African mission had gone into Central Africa.

If I might address those who hold back, I should say, Come on, brethren; you have no idea how brave you are till you try. The real heathens who are waiting for you have many faults, but also much that you can esteem and love. The Arabs never saw mothers selling their offspring, nor have I—though one author made a broad statement to that effect, as a nice setting to a nice little story about "a mother bear." He may have seen an infant sold who had the misfortune to cut its upper teeth before the under, because it was called unlucky and likely to bring death into the family, but the general declaration from an isolated fact is like the assertion of the Frenchman, who thought the English so partial to suicide in November you might see them swinging on trees along the highways. We have had foundlings among us, but that does not mean that English mothers are no better than she bears.

If you go into other men's labours you need not tel at home who reared the converts you have secured, but you will feel awfully uncomfortable, even in Heaven, till you have made abject apologies to your brethren who, like yourselves, are heavenward bound.

Let no one underestimate the difficulties that must be encountered in beginning a mission in a new country. The belt of forest that lies round the island near the coast of Madagascar involved almost certain death to the brave pioneers who passed through to the highlands in the interior without knowing that at a certain season it might be traversed in safety. But the London Missionary Society braved it at a great loss in men and money, and the result is missionary success which men of minor pluck may well envy. We might begin with tribes near the coast, and never suffer any hardship in the matter of European supplies, but all the tribes who have come into contact with the religions and slavings of Arabs and Portuguese feel sore towards all strangers, and life would wear out in undoing the evils and prejudices which so-called civilisation has produced. This Continent must be civilised from within outwards, and the missionaries who will undertake the work must possess a good deal of the Robinson Crusoe spirit. Men have felt perfectly willing to sacrifice everything—even their lives—for the sake of the Gospel before they left home, but, as in one gallant officer's case I witnessed, be tempted to despair on breaking the photograph of his wife, or feel it to be an excruciating hardship to be without sugar for the tea. The boys who, on reading Mayne Reid's books, would like to be "castaways" have the ring of the true missionary metal. Speke was delighted with the central countries he passed through as most inviting for Christian missions—Karagwe, for instance, with the Intelligent and friendly chief Romanyika (Spelled by him Rumanika), and Buganda, by Arabs called Uganda, with a teeming and polite population, under the vain, cruel, but friendly Mtesa. This chief is the first that the Arabs have attempted to convert in Eastern Africa. Ghamees-bin-Abdullah, a very good man, lately killed here, taught Mtesa to read suaheli in Arab characters, and his pupil gave him about 500 young slaves and an enormous amount of ivory. Ghamees was a Muskat Arab, and, like his class, was brave, honourable, and really kind-hearted. The country-born, or mainlanders, being mostly of slave mothers, have in general neither honour, honesty, or zeal. As macauders they are energetic enough, and, like the interior Dutch boers of South Africa, very brave where the natives have no guns. A few slaves are operated on, taught a few prayers from the Koran in Arabic in order to be "clean" as butcher in slaughtering animals for their masters, then dressed in long calico nightgowns and tight-fitting cotton caps. This is all the conversion that the system requires, and become perverse liars and as unmitigated cowards as their masters. Their dress makes them all appear like coarse women in their night-gowns. When they come near danger the first thought of master and man is who can run fastest. The gowns are all tucked up ready for flight, and, as poor Ghameesbin-Abdullah found with his eighty armed slaves, not a single bondman stands by the master.

Before going on to give some notice of this high interior plateau, I may mention that Speke was advised by the Arabs to adopt the effeminate dress referred to; but like the active, spirited man he was, refused to change his coat. Dr. Roscher, either by advice or policy, adopted the ugly costume, and indirectly it cost him his life. With the same dress and his head shaved like an Arab, not a single native knew him to be a European. His Arab guide represented him to the Waiyan chief Mataka as a pauper dependent. We met a party of trading Arabs at the south end of Lake Nyassa, and when they went on to Mataka's they reported to Dr. Roscher that they had seen white men there. This was two months before Dr. Roscher reached the lake which we had discovered. If they knew him to be a European, they did not tell Mataka for years. After that I came along the same route that Roscher followed. The crowds that every where came to look at me all declared that they had never seen a white man before. Mataka was of the same opinion, for the Arab guide, on reaching Zanzibar, was instantly ordered by the Sultan to return and bring the murderers to justice. When he told his errand to Mataka, that chief said, "Why kill any one for a poor pauper of the Arabs? He was a nobody." The Arab himself had propagated this idea, and the murderer probably thought that he might possess himself of Roscher's clothes, and no inquiry ever be made about them. Had poor Dr. Roscher gone openly as a white, the English name throughout all that country would certainly have protected him, and he might have been living still. I made many inquiries about him, and would fain have elicited some notices from people who observe white strangers with great exactness, in order to gratify his friends, but I nearly despaired of discovering the point even at which he reached the lake. Nusseewa, the place mentioned in Colonel Rigby's dispatch, as given by Dr. Roscher's Goanese servants, was totally unknown. But at last I found Nusseewa in the name of the rivulet Losêfa, which is nearly opposite Kotakota or Nkotakota, the position of which on the western shore of the lake is fixed. The people of Mataka cannot pronounce the letter "f." In their mouths Losêfa becomes Losewa, the "e" as in met. The Arabs hardens all names, and their tongues pronounce it Nussewa or Russewa, and the Goanese converted it—that is, Losefa—into Nusscewa. The headman there was kind to his guest Roscher, and when he was killed some two days distant on his return, he received and fed the fugitive Goanese kindly, and afterwards assisted the Arab to secure the criminals to be taken to Zanzibar for punishment. I avoided Losefa, though it was the natural crossing place to which the path from Mataka led, because the food had been burned by a party of Mataka's people a short time before. This was done without the knowledge of the chief, and of his own accord Mataka took all the cattle and prisoners and sent them home. On seeing them and praising the act of justice he turned in triumph to his people, who, I suppose, had been grumbling, and said, "See, even this white approves of my decision."

The whole of this upland region, being between 3500 and 4000 feet above the sea, is comparatively cold. The minimum temperature here in the dry season, our winter, is from 54 deg. to 62 deg. Fahr., the maximum 74 deg.; but does not promise entire immunity from fever. Here that takes the place of our colds and consumptions, and is not so fatal if you are not lazy or compelled to live a sedentary life. The land is undulating, having at the crests of the waves low hills covered with bushes and trees, and showing here and there rounded, out-cropping masses of the light gray granite, the general rock of the country. At the bottom of the troughs of the earthen billows springs are numerous; the grass is short, and cattle thrive on it, and are abundant. Grasses, which in the hot lowlands attain a height of five or six feet, here appear only one or two feet high. Wheat and rice are successfully cultivated, and require only about three months to come to maturity. By following the Arab advice to the proper seasons for cultivation, a missionary could soon render himself independent of foreign supplies. Coffee grows wild in Karagew, and is cultivated by the Manyuems. Sugar-cane is cultivated everywhere. When laid up among the cannibals by irritable eating ulcers on the feet, I had sugar cane pounded in the common country wooden mortar, and the juice wrung out by the hands. When boiled thick it served well as sugar, but I had no lime to correct the latent acidity, and it soon spoiled. I had onions and radishes in abundance, though that country is so hot and low-lying. The Arabs here have oranges, lemons, guavas, mangoes, pomegranates, papaws, sweetsops, onions, pumpkins, water-melons, and some begin to grow the grape-vine. I believe that all European vegetables would prosper if care were taken to select the proper seasons for sowing, and the seeds were brought in brown paper parcels, hung up in the cabin of the ship, and never exposed to the direct rays of the sun, or soldered in tins or confined in boxes. All very clever contrivances for travellers' convenience ought to be shunned. In general, they are heavy, burdensome trash, which any one who has learned to use his eyes and ears finds to be intolerable nuisances. The only articles essentially necessary for a missionary of the Robinson Crusoe type that strikes me at present are a few light tools, a few books, clothes, soap, and shoes. I mention soap, because I have not met the plant with the ashes of which my wife made soap in the south. Four suits of strong grey tweed served me comfortably for five years, and might have worn longer, for I saw Arabs who bought them from my people wearing them long after I had discarded them. An energetic man, who liked labour, would soon surround himself with comforts at a comparatively small expense, and he would soon feel that he had expatriated himself for a noble, soul-satisfying object.

(To be continued.)

Holloway's Pills.—Good Digestion.—With the weather alarmingly changeable, and foul miasmas penetrating to the very sources of life, the skin will become inactive, and the digestion impaired, unless corrected by suitable means. Holloway's Pills are universally acknowledged to be the safest, speediest, and best corrective of indigestion. Loss of appetite, acidity, flatulency, and nausea are a few of the inconveniences which are remedied with ease by these purifying Pills. They strike at the root of all abdominal ailments; they excite in the stomach a proper secretion of gastric juice, and regulate the action of the liver, promoting in that organ a copious supply of pure, wholesome bile, absolutely necessary for digestion. These Pills remove all distension and obstruction.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1349 Ashgrove, McLaren—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1324 Bride of Lorne, Gillmore—Nicol & Co.
1193 Centurion, Widdecombe—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1260 Mabel, Wright—Edward Bates & Co.
1238 Macedon, James—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1532 Persian Empire, Watson—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1167 Sandringham, Boyd—W. Nicol & Co.
1284 Savernake, Pritchard—Owen & Okell.
970 William Lindsay, Gallovey—Lawrence & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

1336 Callixane, O'Halloran—W. Nicol & Co.
1199 City of Delhi, Jack—W. Nicol & Co.
939 Galatea, Teasdale—Farnham & Co.
468 Golden Rassett, Richardson—George Lockhart & Co.
720 Pembrokeshire, Wilkinson—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

NOT FIXED.

1153 East, Reid—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
546 Glenhuntley, Large—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1075 Jean Ingelow, Shellaber—Farnham & Co.
1030 Khorasan, Cannell, Lyon & Co.
1303 Mahableshwur, Thomas—Ewart, Latham & Co.
491 St. Pierre, Sallabery.
1122 Tribune, Rayfield—Wallace & Co.

STEAMERS.

OVERLAND MAIL STEAMERS.

1006 Avoca, Symour—P. & O. Co.
1285 Delhi, Lee—P. & O. Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1336 Australis, Lanero—C. Grandona.
722 Ariel, Brown—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1268 Bremese, Luck—Lawrence & Co.
1528 Hutton, Hodges—W. Nicol & Co.
753 Ithuriel, Pearson—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1317 Palermo, Mills—W. Nicol & Co.
1014 Parsee, Harrison—Finlay, Muir & Co.
985 South Tyne, Hallett—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR CHINA, &c.

1728 Venetia, Angove—P. & O. Co.

FOR TRIESTE, &c.

776 Dido, Cottich—A. C. Gumpert.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

467 Sir John Lawrence, Baldwin—J. A. Shaphard.

FOR COAST AND CUTCH.

706 Koina, Profumo—Essa bin Khalef.

FOR BREMENHAVEN.

861 Caradoc, Barwise—W. & A. Graham & Co.

NOT FIXED.

2257 Mooltan, Fentiman—P. & O. Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS

FOR ADEN.

168 Sultan Basha, Nacoda.

NOT FIXED.

279 Jane, Butal—A. Cursetjee Dady.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE

Abyssinia, James, R. N.
600 Amherwitch, Bishop.
Clyde (ordinary).
Dagmar, Steam Tug, Downing.
1060 Dalhousie, Warner.
3037 Glasgow, James.
Jane, Bata.
Magdala, Palmer, R.N.
665 Magpie, Doughty.
Nimble, Best.

A LAST RESOURCE.—It is a common belief in many parts of South America—a country as besotted in superstitious observances and customs as Spain is—that the bite of the rattlesnake acts as a cure for elephantiasis. In one case it may be said to be a specific for the disease, as all who have tried the remedy have died within a few hours of the experiment. The following case appears to have acted as a rude shock to the believers in the efficacy of the poison of the Crotalus horridus. Jose Machada, aged fifty years, originally a fine athletic man, had been laid up in the hospital of Rio de Janeiro for four years with elephantiasis in a form which obstinately resisted all treatment. The disease extended all over his body, producing such loathsome disfigurement that the unfortunate man eventually resolved to embrace the alternative of subjecting his hand to the fang of the deadly snake. Accompanied, says the *Lancet*, by his medical attendants—a circumstance that will strike European practitioners with profound surprise—who had taken the precaution to secure a declaration in which the patient affirmed that he acted entirely of his own free will and against their advice—the unfortunate man proceeded to a house in which a rattlesnake was kept caged. He put his hand to it and grasped the animal firmly, which immediately buried its fangs in his fingers, without, however, causing him any sensation of pain; a result, no doubt, due to the disorganized condition of his tissues. This occurred at 11-50 a.m. In less than an hour the hand had swollen and his sight had become dim, while the pulse increased in frequency. Soon there supervened acute pains, and the respiration became laboured, with hæmorrhages and excessive evacuation of urine. During the progress of the symptoms little medical interference was attempted on the first day. He was given aquardente, the common spirit of the country, and made from the fermented juice of the sugar-cane. Next day, at ten o'clock, sinapisms were applied to the inner surface of each thigh, and alcoholic enemas were administered. All was in vain, and the man died at 11-30, comatose, and with the body of a livid colour, exhaling a most offensive odour.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MAY, 1874.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS:—

Bombay.....Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co.; Hermusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Alexandria.....D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore.....Spectator" Office.
Bombay.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)..."Ceylon Observer" Office.
Egutpoora.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee.....Sindian" Press.
London.....G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras.....Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran.....Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund]....."Observer" Office.
Poona].....Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel

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CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
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The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

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Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, bearing the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital Paid up £1,500,000.
Reserved Funds £500,000.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.

No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts.

BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Circular Notes useful to travellers to any parts of the world are also issued.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	SINGAPORE.	SHANGHAI.
CALCUTTA.	BATAVIA.	HANKOW.
AKYAB.	HONGKONG.	
RANGOON.	MANILLA.	

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

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NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

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ARE RECEIVED AT CALL AND FOR FIXED PERIODS, ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JAMES SIMPSON, Agent in Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

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The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 17th October 1873.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

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On LONDON | On IRELAND
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

SUN FIXED DEPOSIT.

Subject to 12 Months' notice of withdrawal at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

Subject to 6 Months' notice of withdrawal at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable